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Patent Abstracts of Japan [E35], vol 2, no 68 &  
JP530033689A

(58) Field of Search

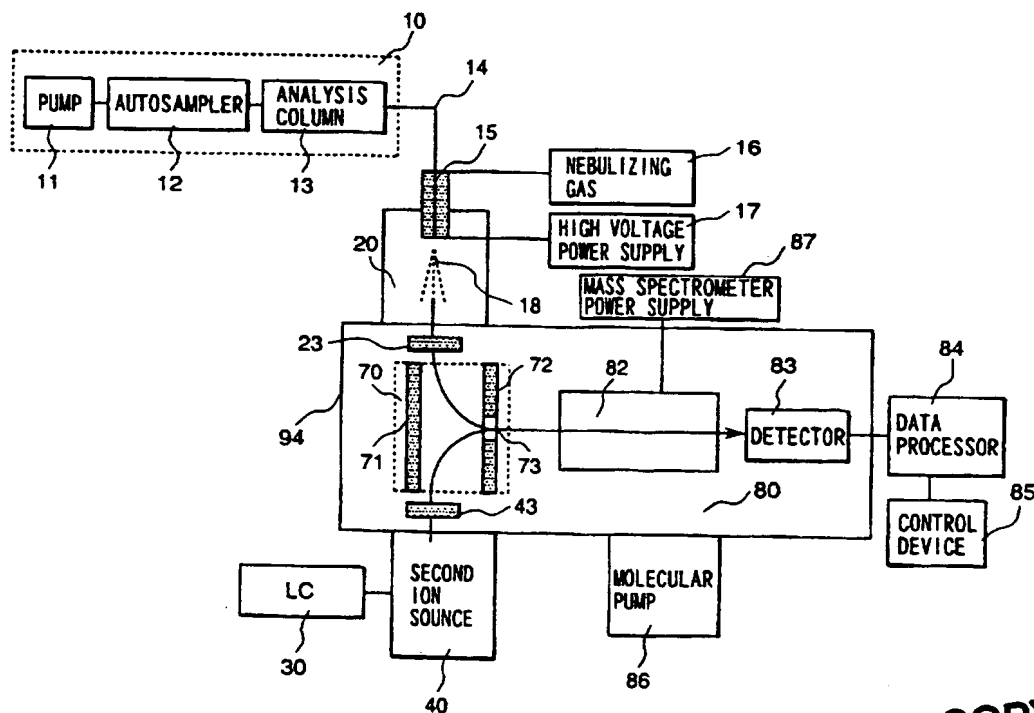
UK CL (Edition R ) H1D DHBB DMAA DME DMG DMH  
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49/22 49/26  
online: EPODOC,WPI,JAPIO

(54) Abstract Title

**A mass spectrometer with plural ion sources**

(57) A mass analyser comprises a plurality of ion sources 20,40 which are selectively operable to supply ions of analyte substances, e.g. generated in a gas or liquid chromatographs 10,30 or plasma sources, to a mass spectrometer 82. Ions from the selected source(s) may be directed to the mass spectrometer by applying suitable voltages to acceleration electrodes 23,43 and an electrostatic deflector 70 or to a quadrupole deflector (81, figs 24-30). The mass spectrometer may any one of a variety of conventional types, as may the ion sources.

FIG. 1



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FIG. 1

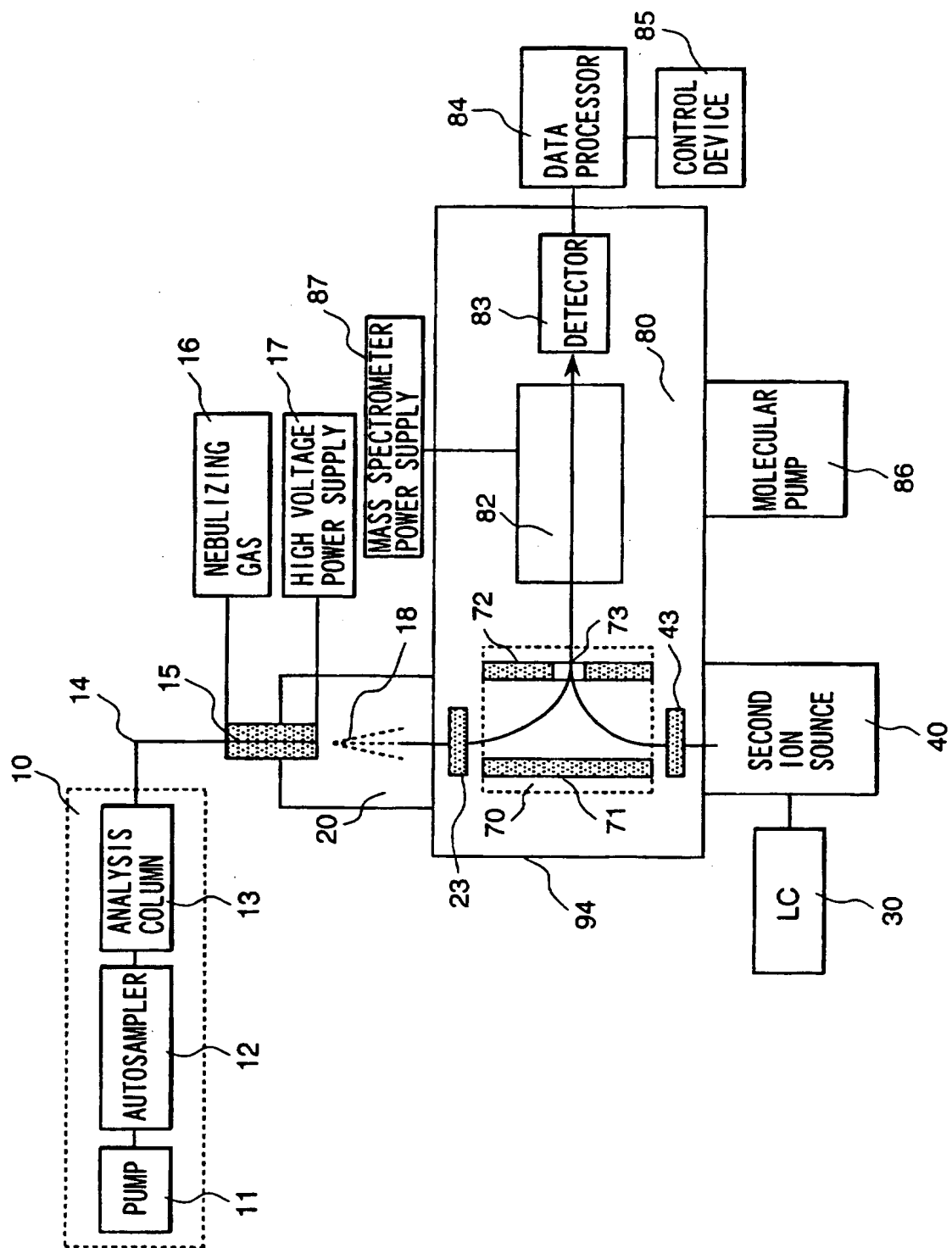


FIG. 2

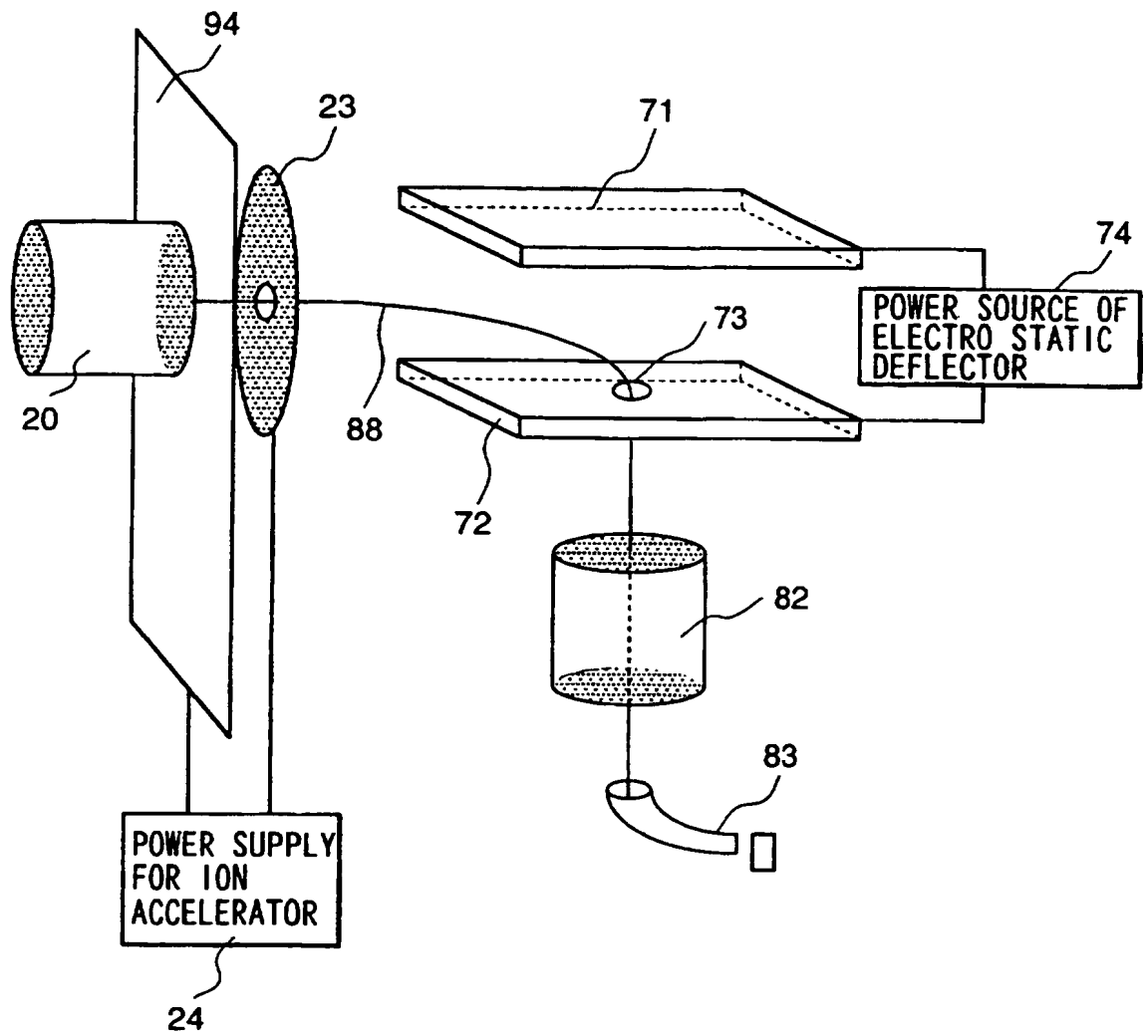


FIG. 3

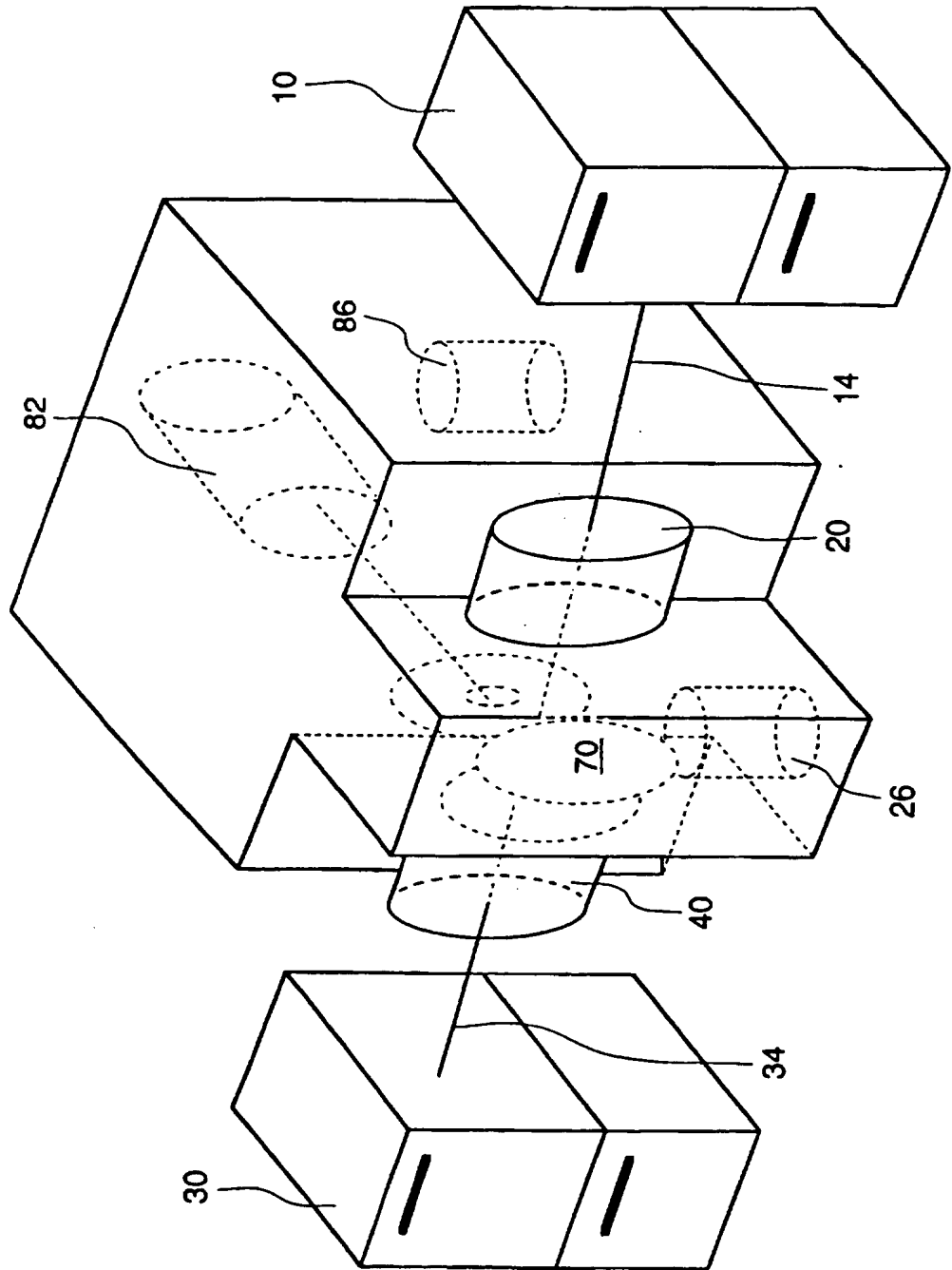


FIG. 4

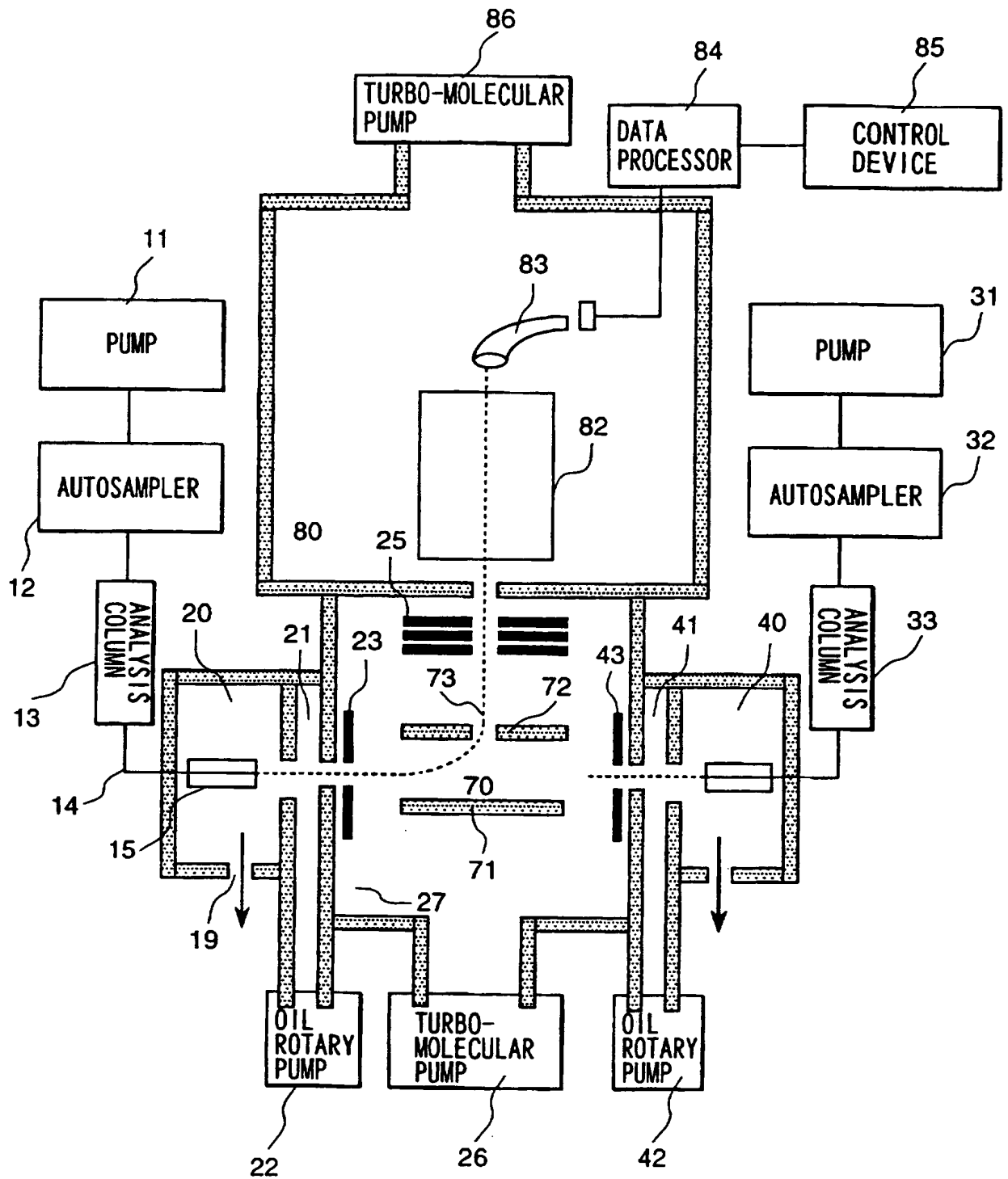


FIG. 5

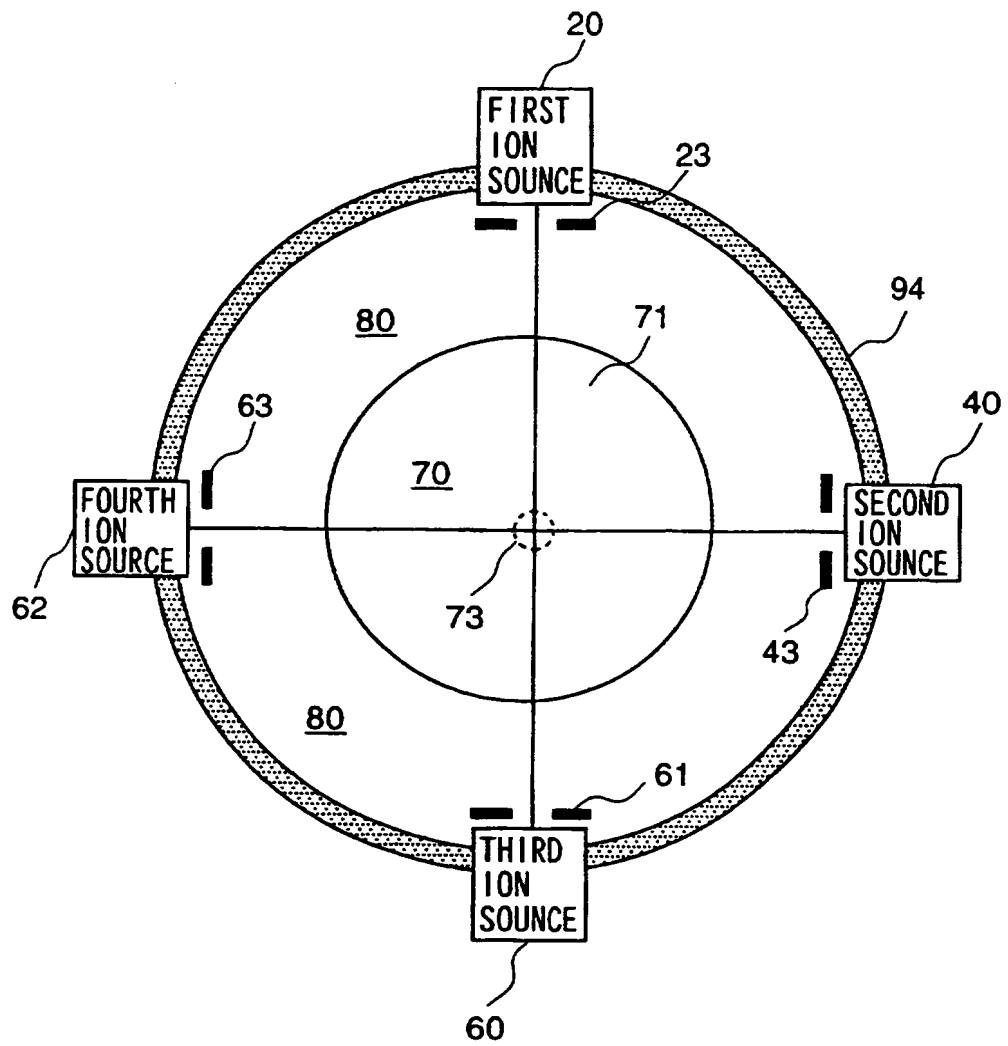


FIG. 6

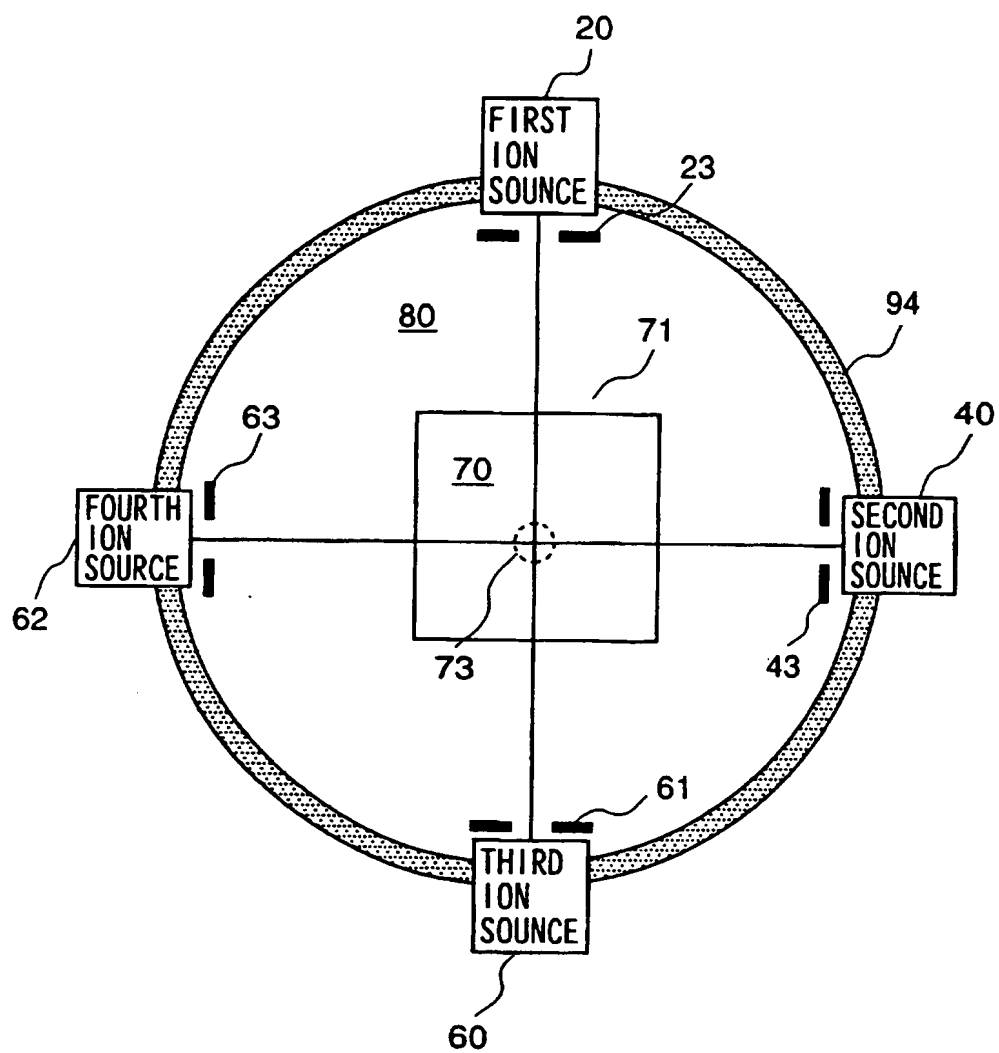


FIG. 7

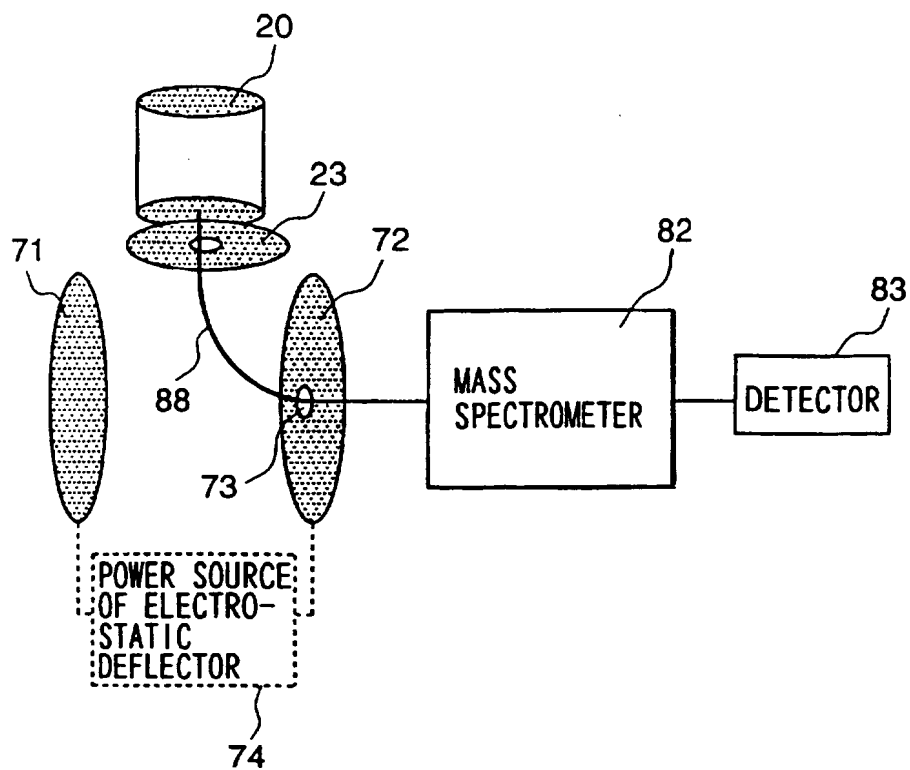


FIG. 8

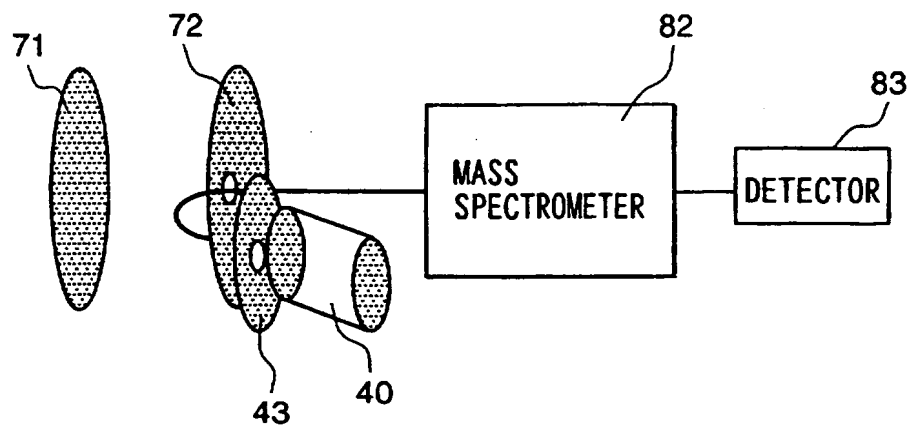


FIG. 9

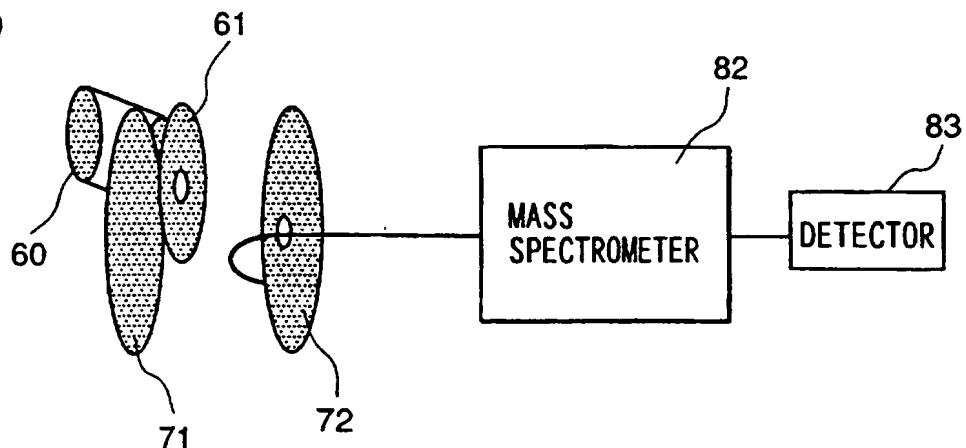




FIG. 10

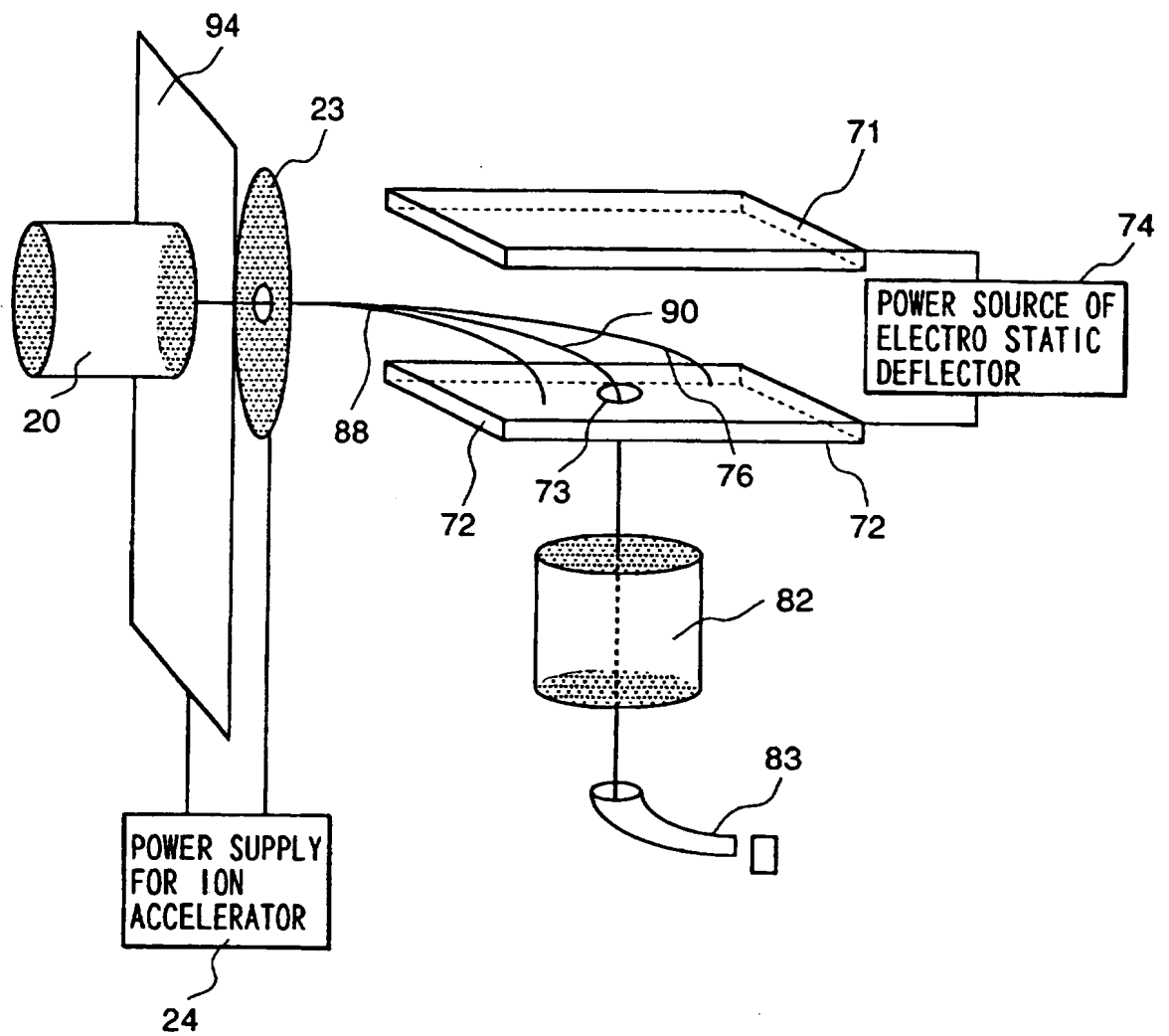


FIG. 11

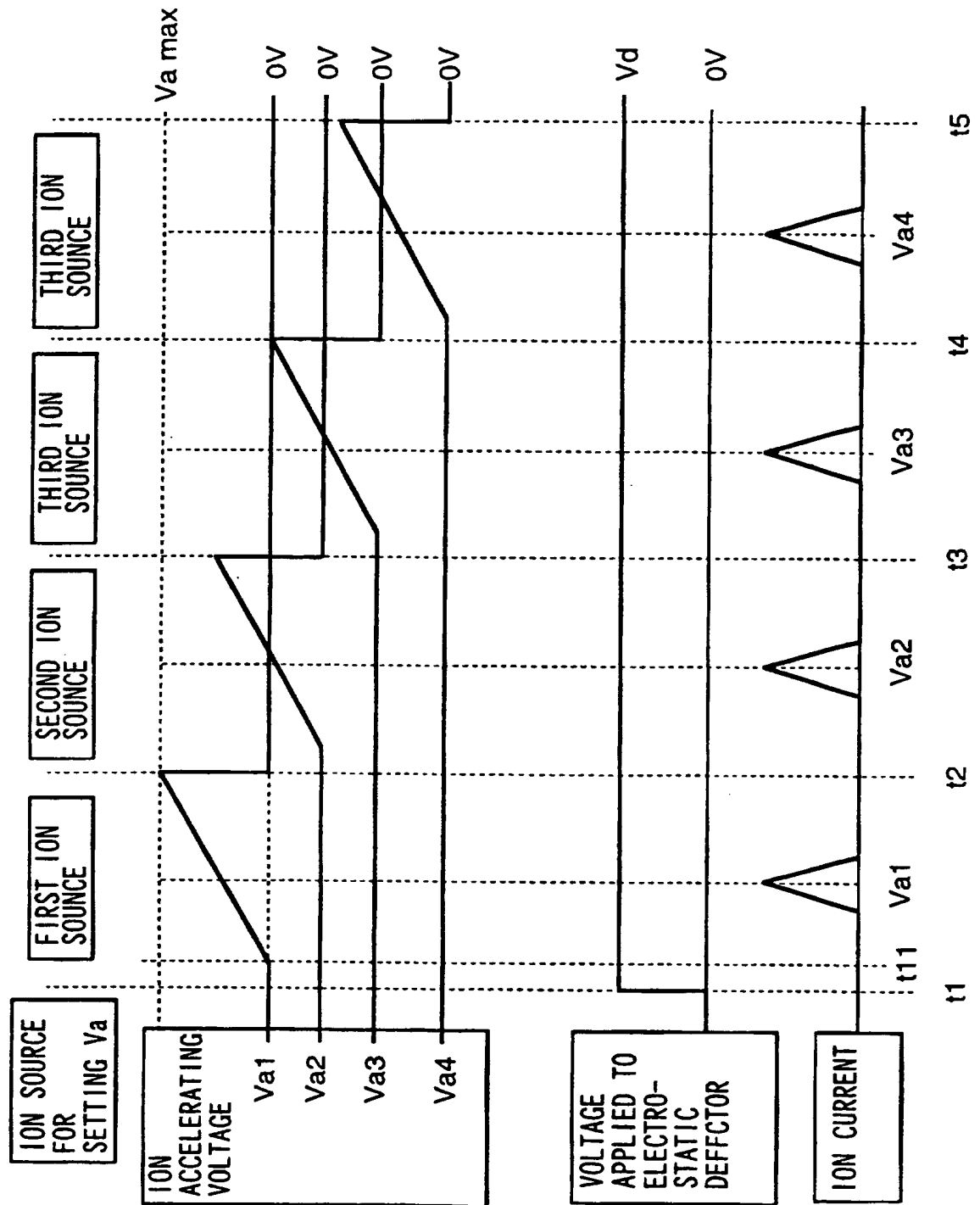


FIG. 12

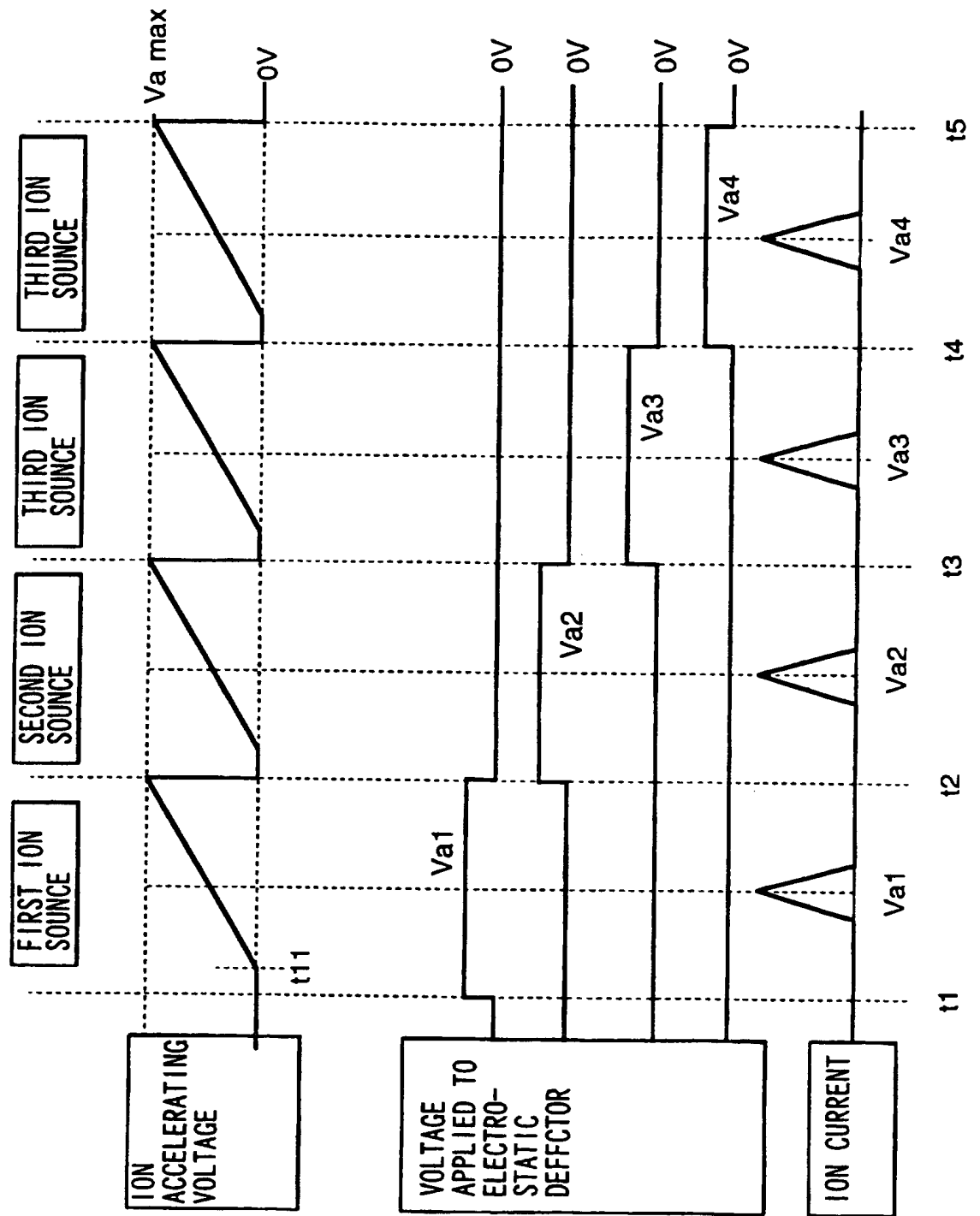


FIG. 13

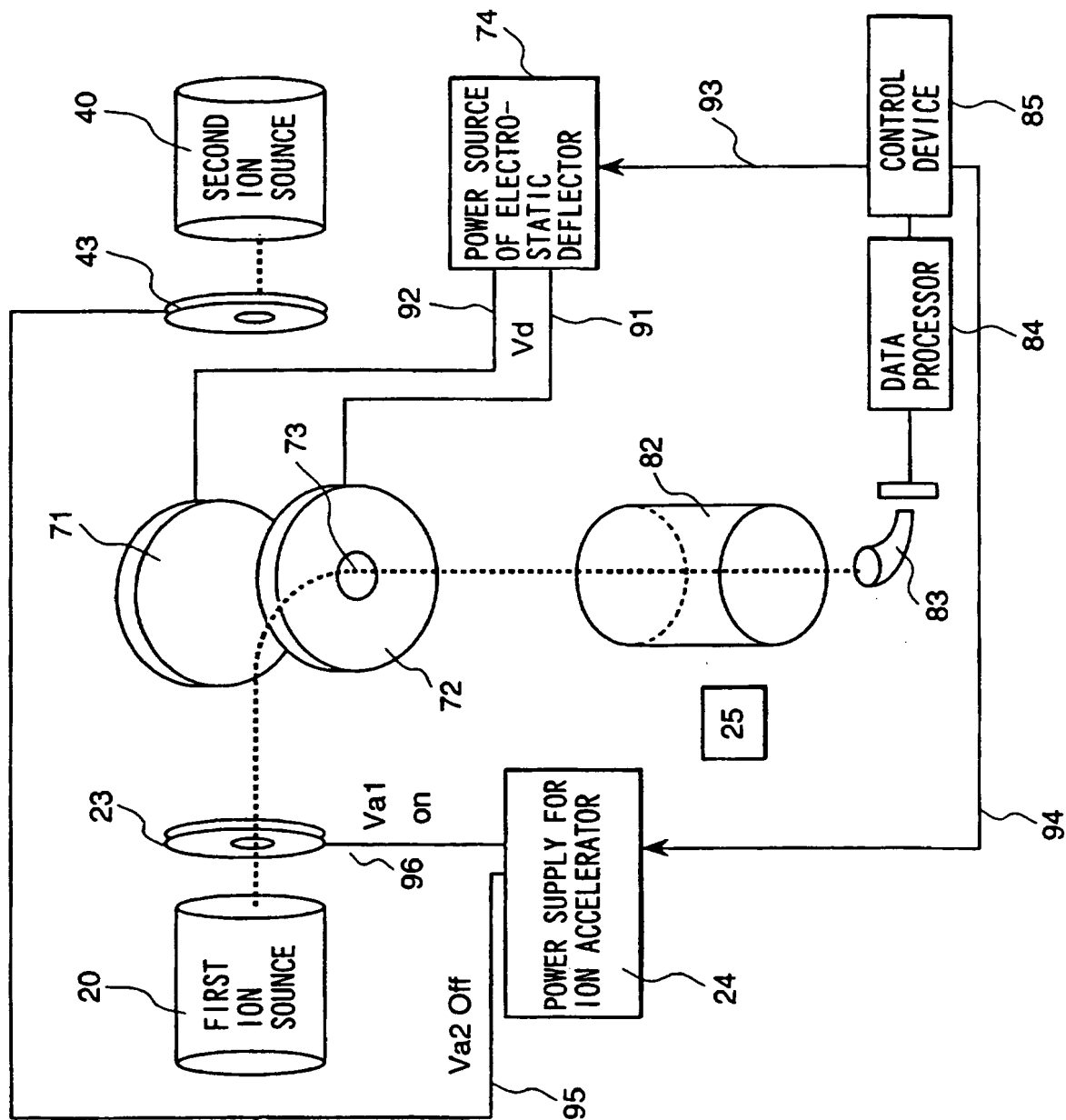


FIG. 14

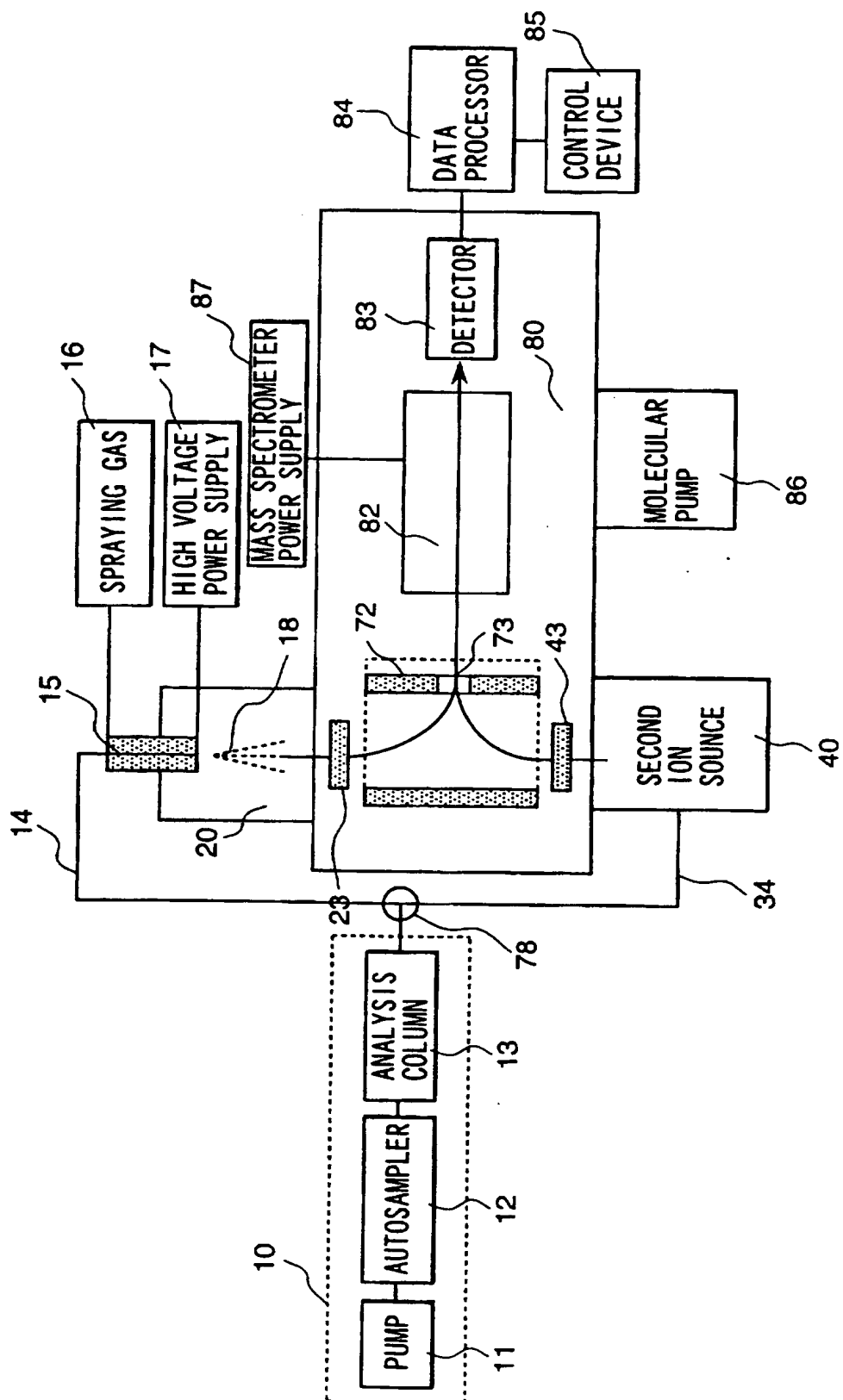


FIG. 15

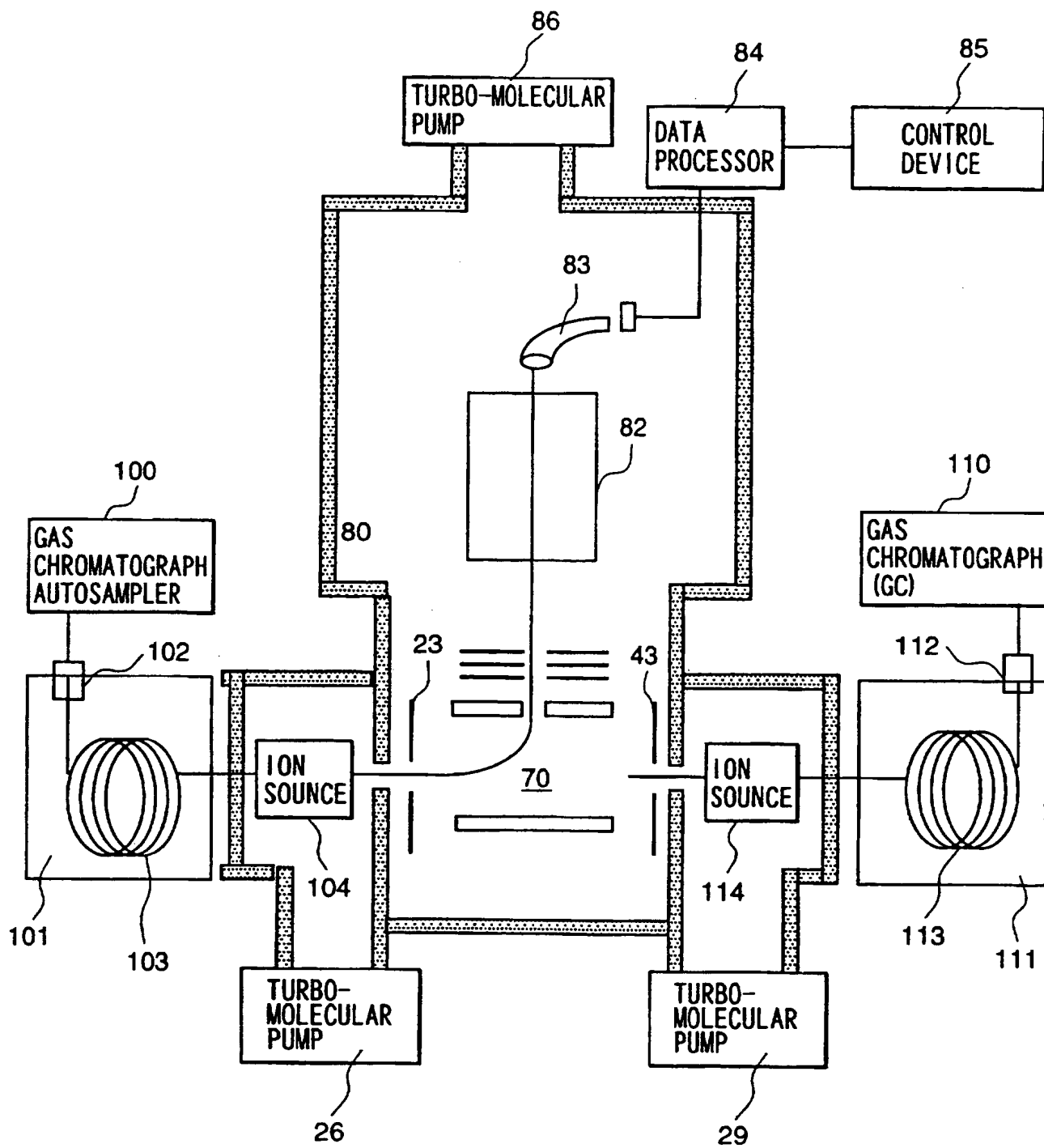


FIG. 16

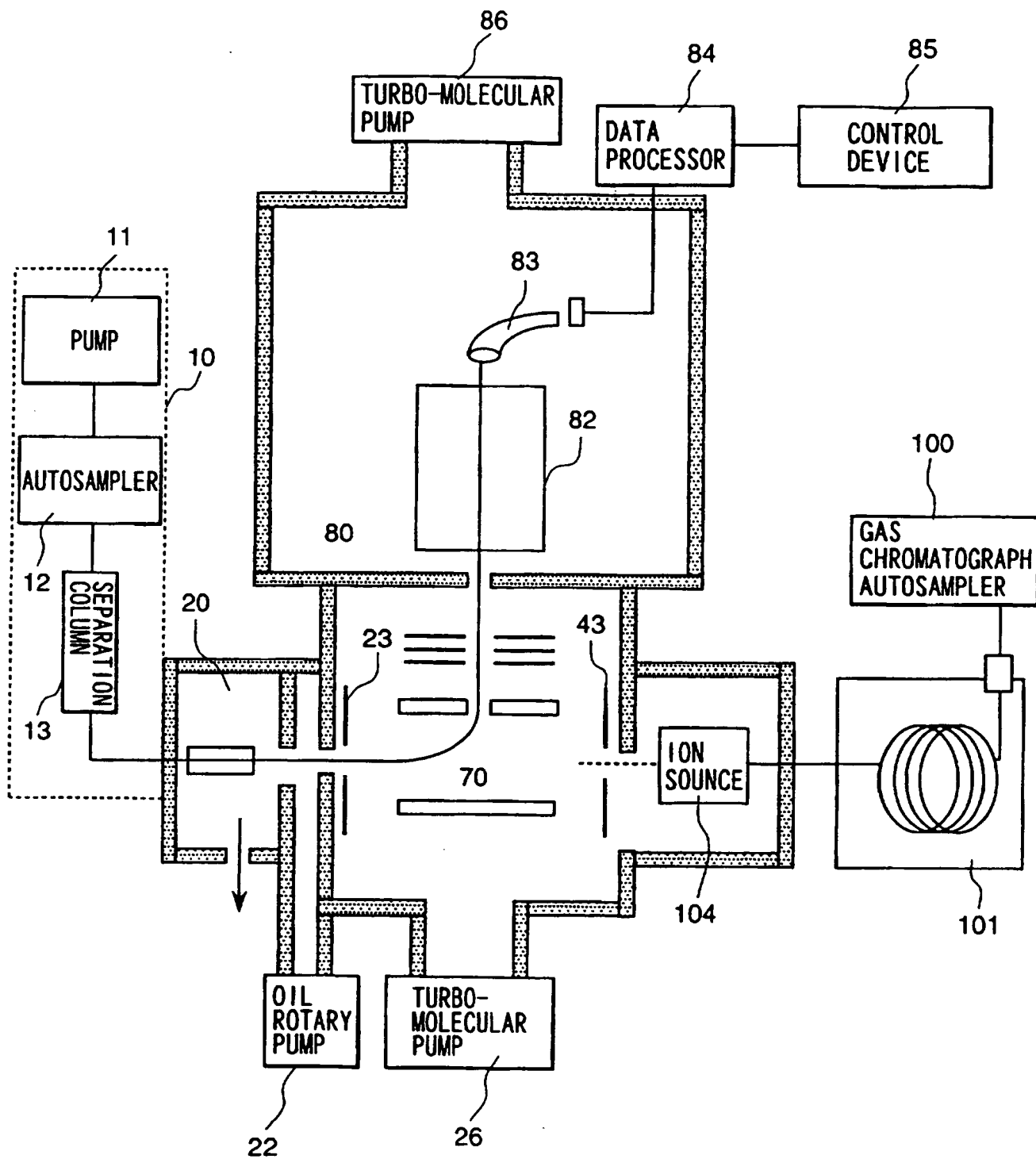


FIG. 17

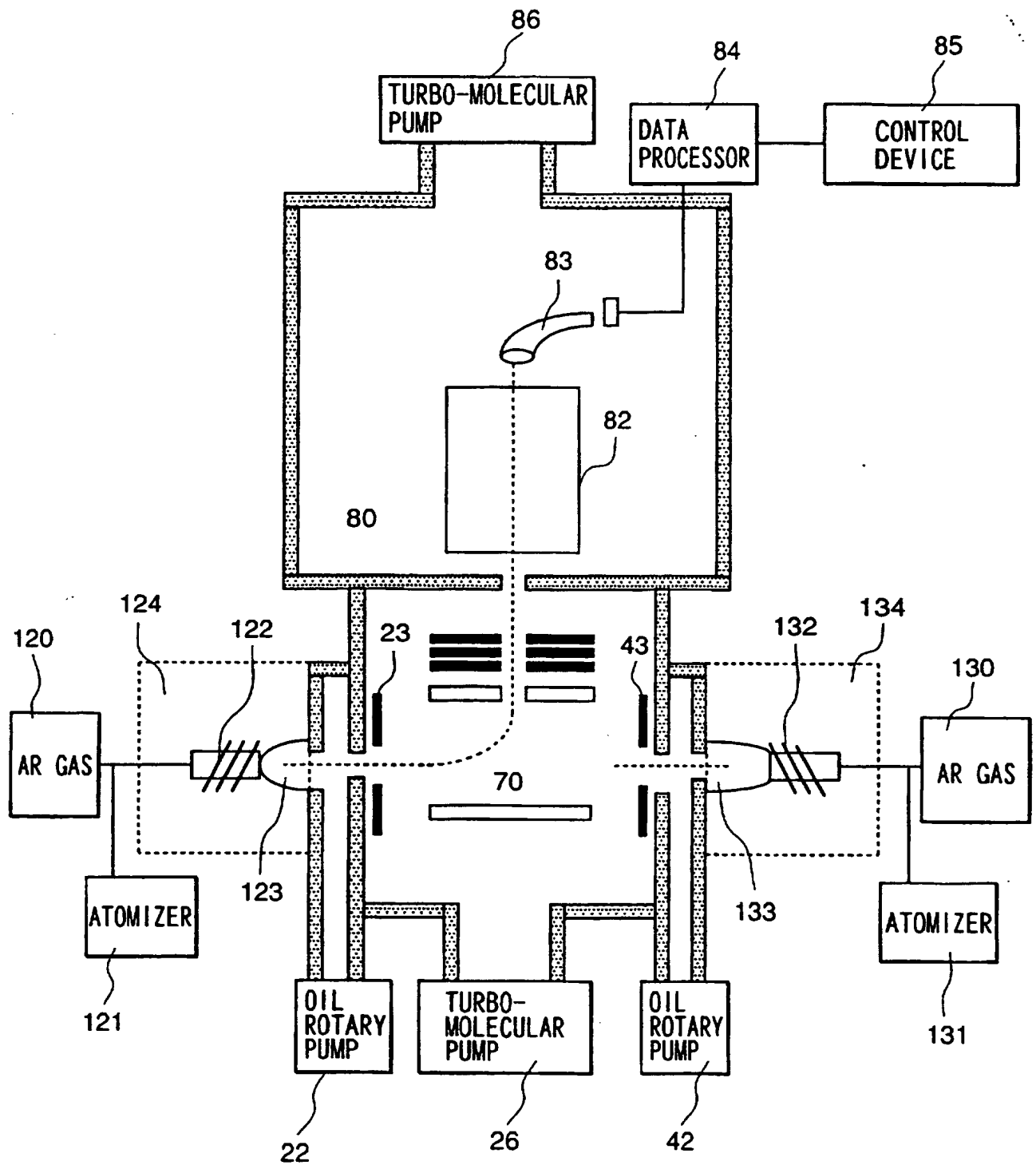




FIG. 18

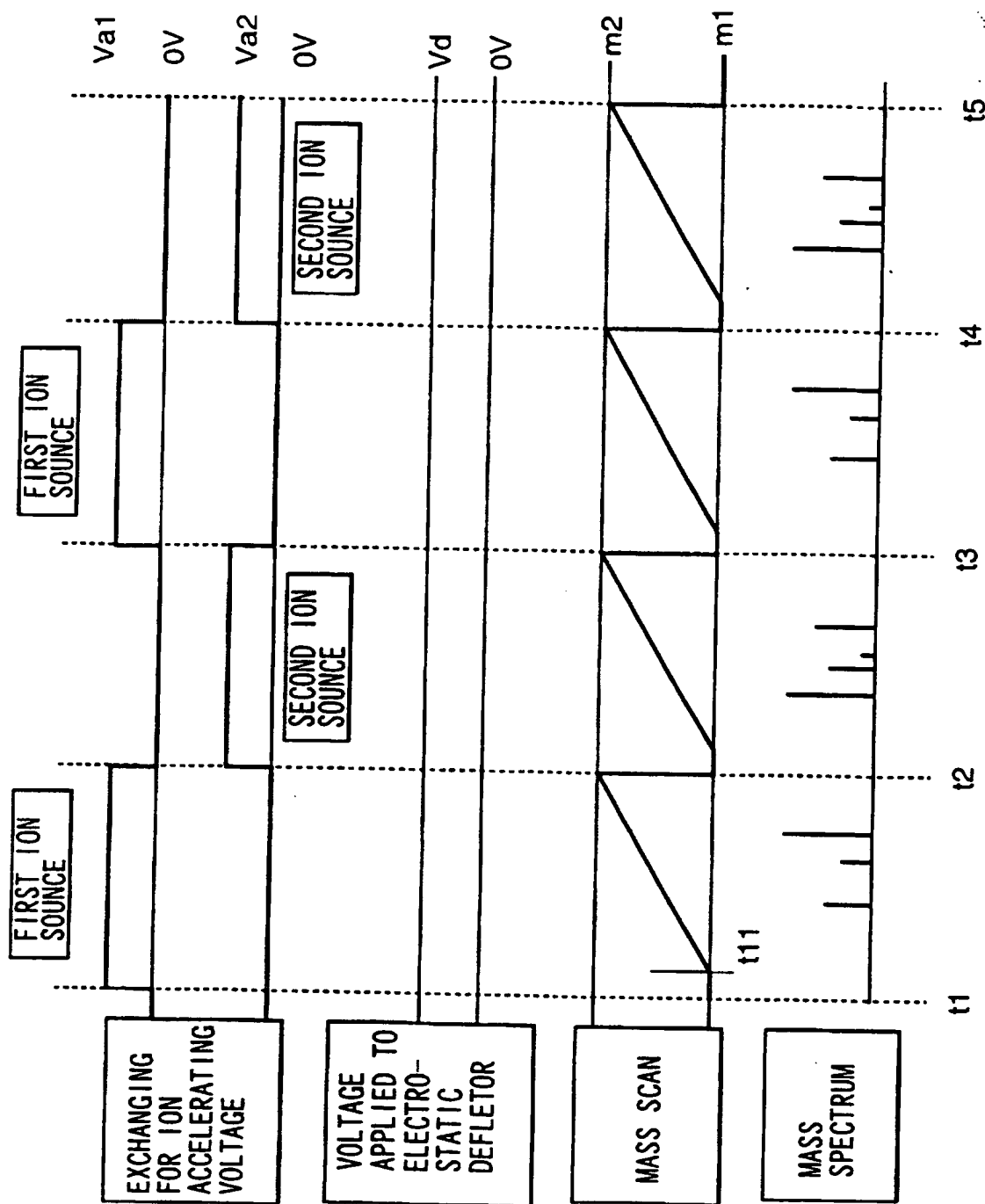


FIG. 19

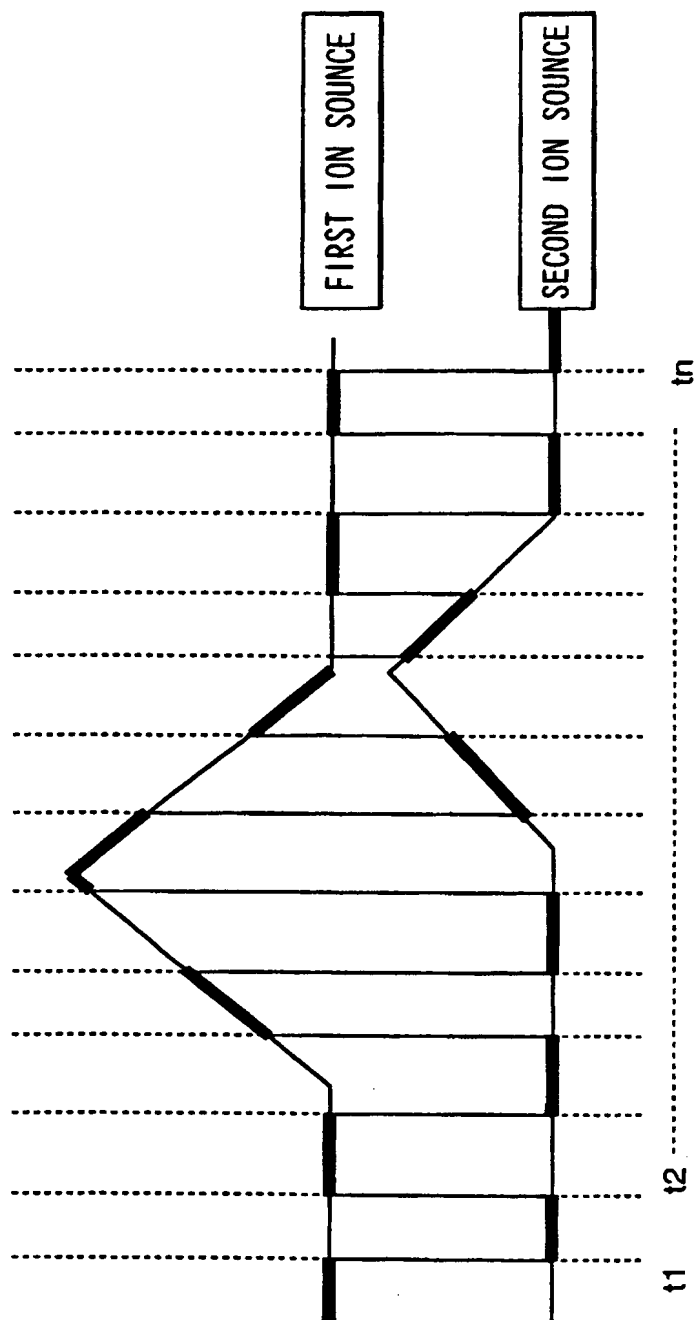


FIG. 20

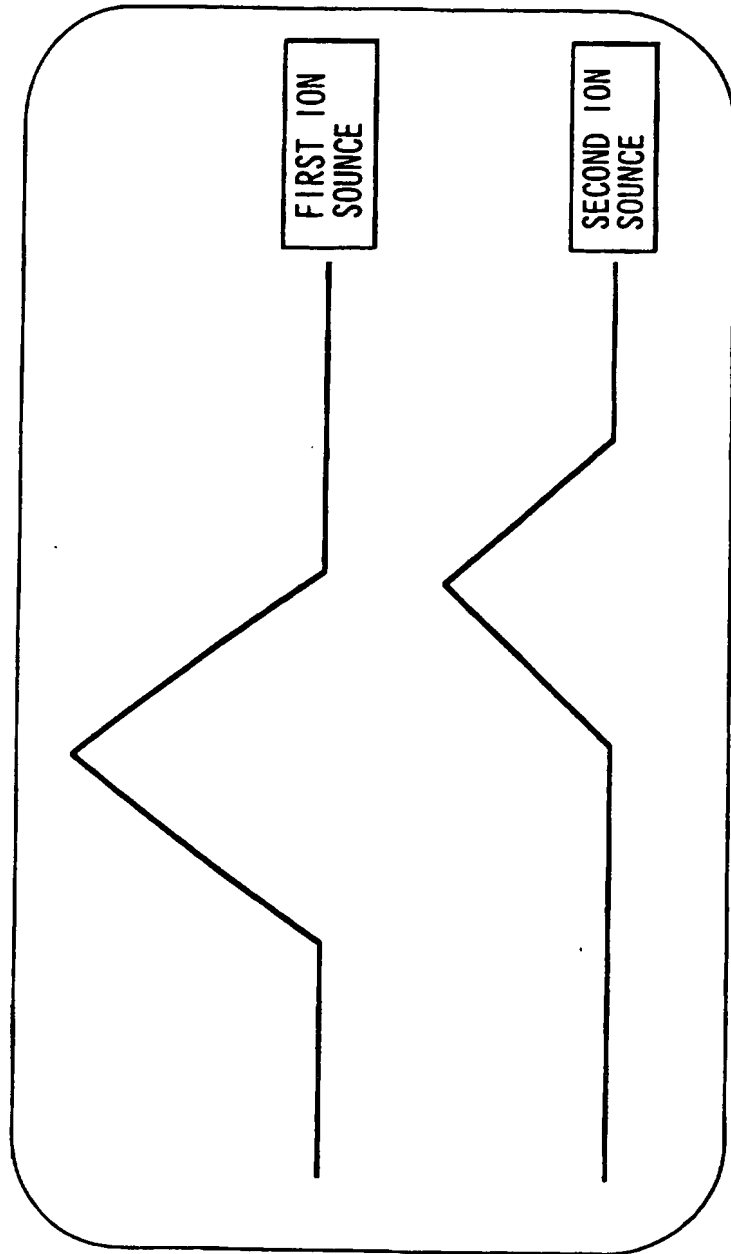


FIG. 21

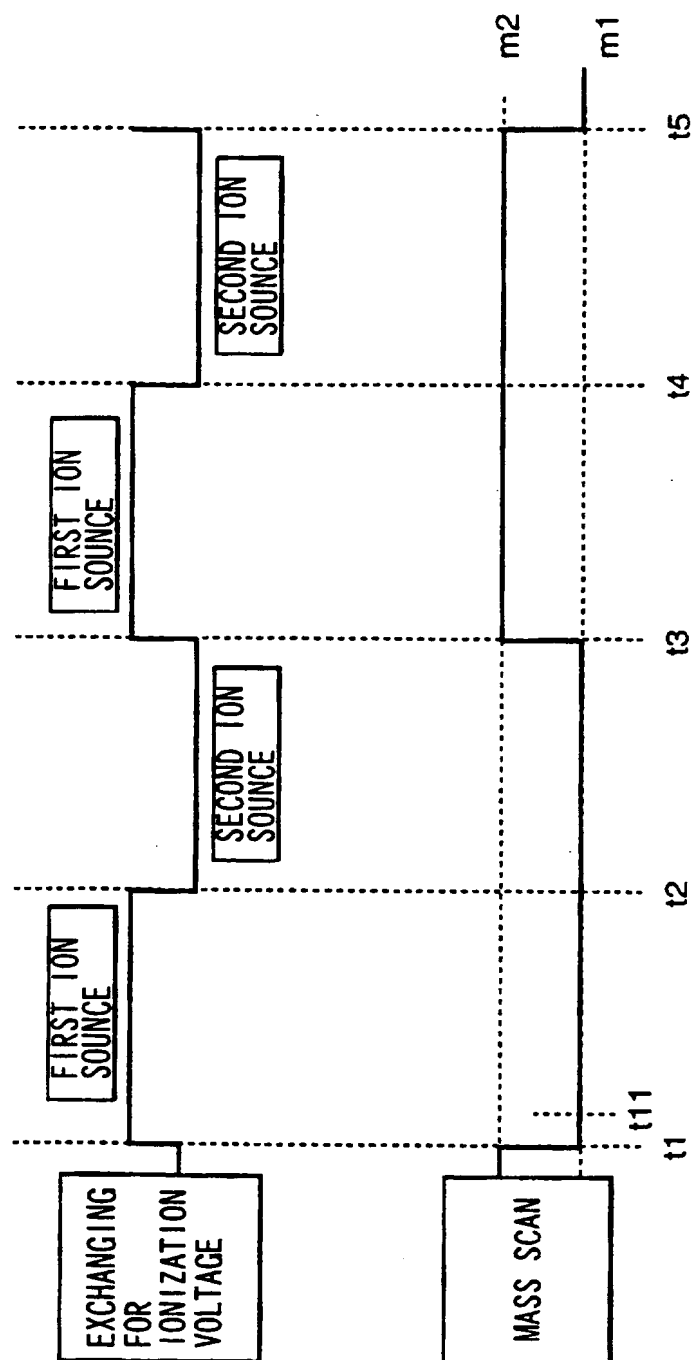


FIG. 22

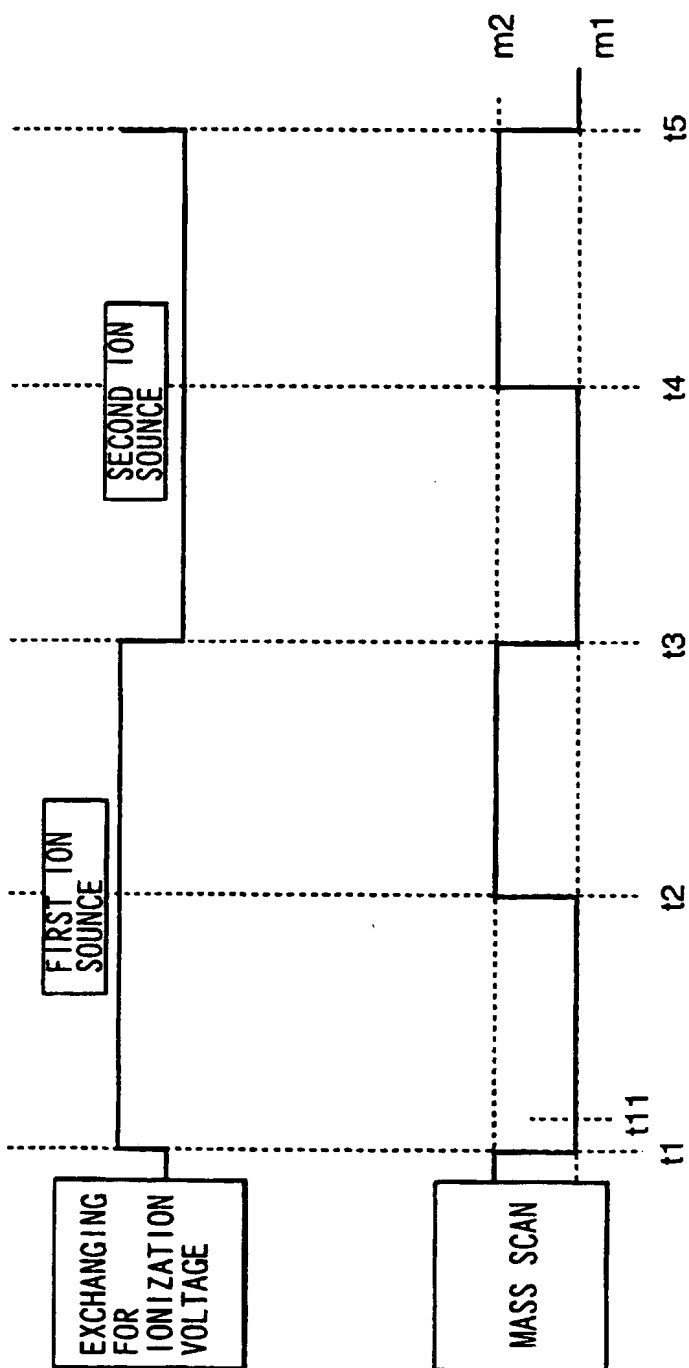


FIG. 23

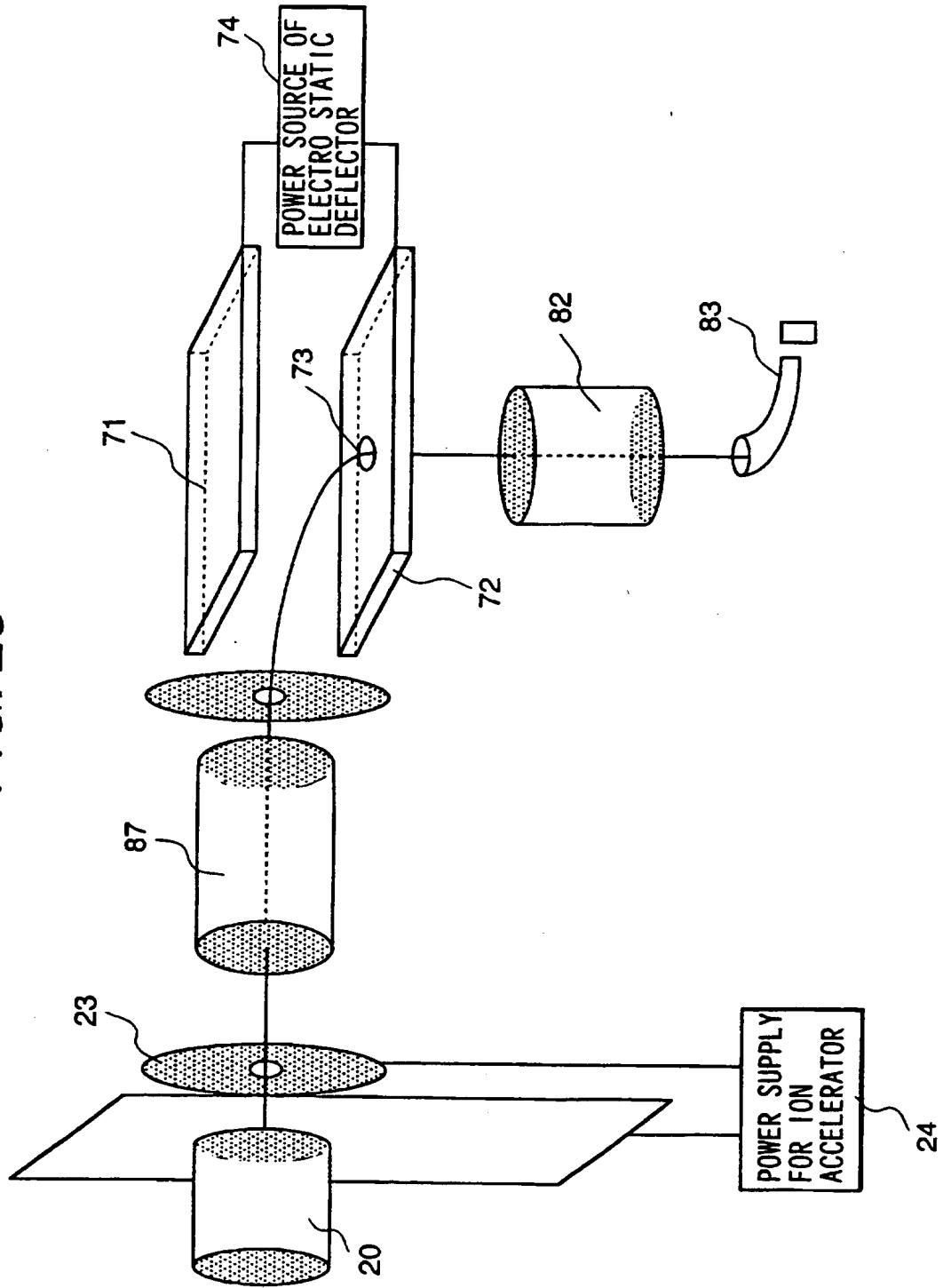
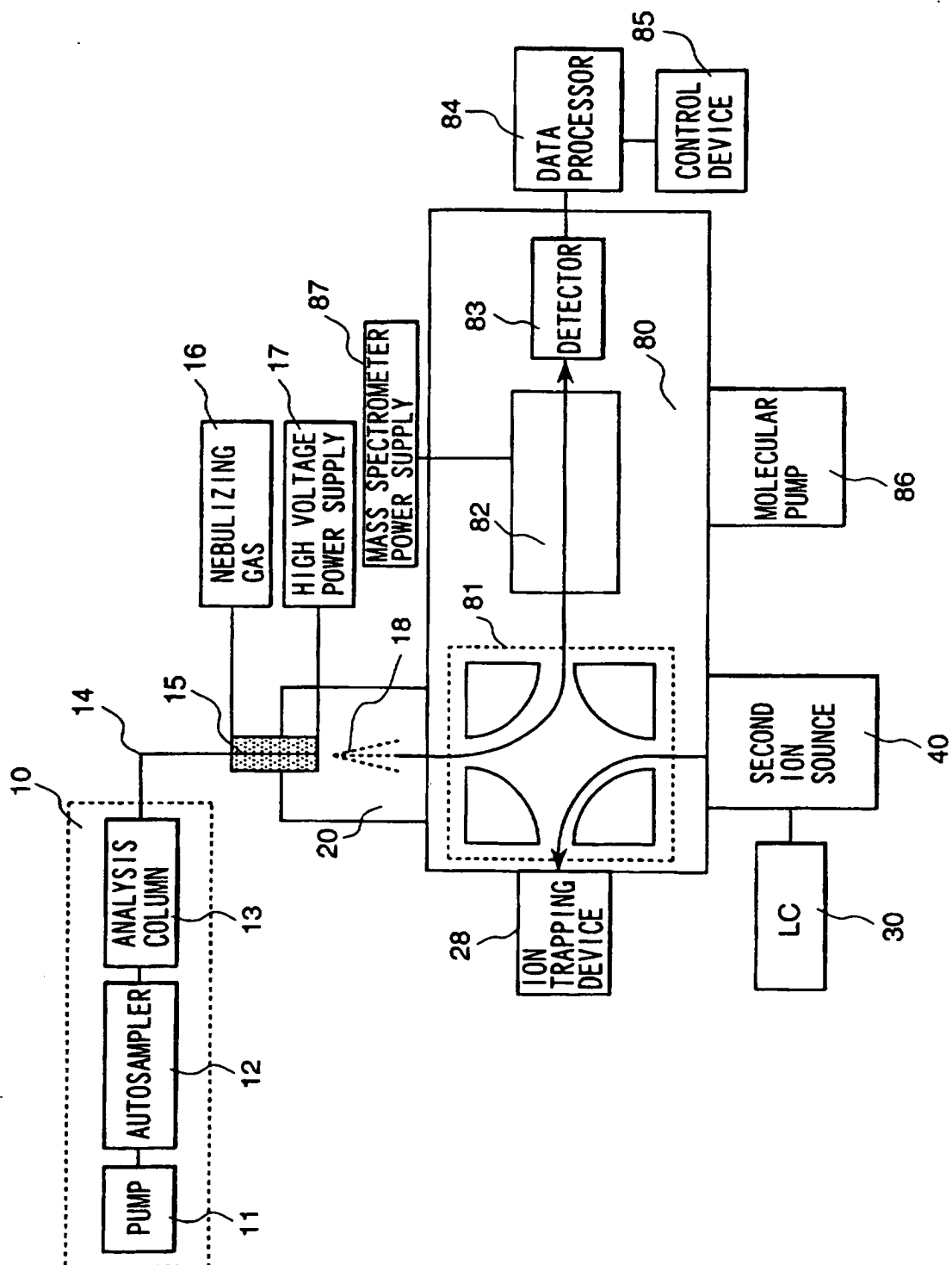


FIG. 24



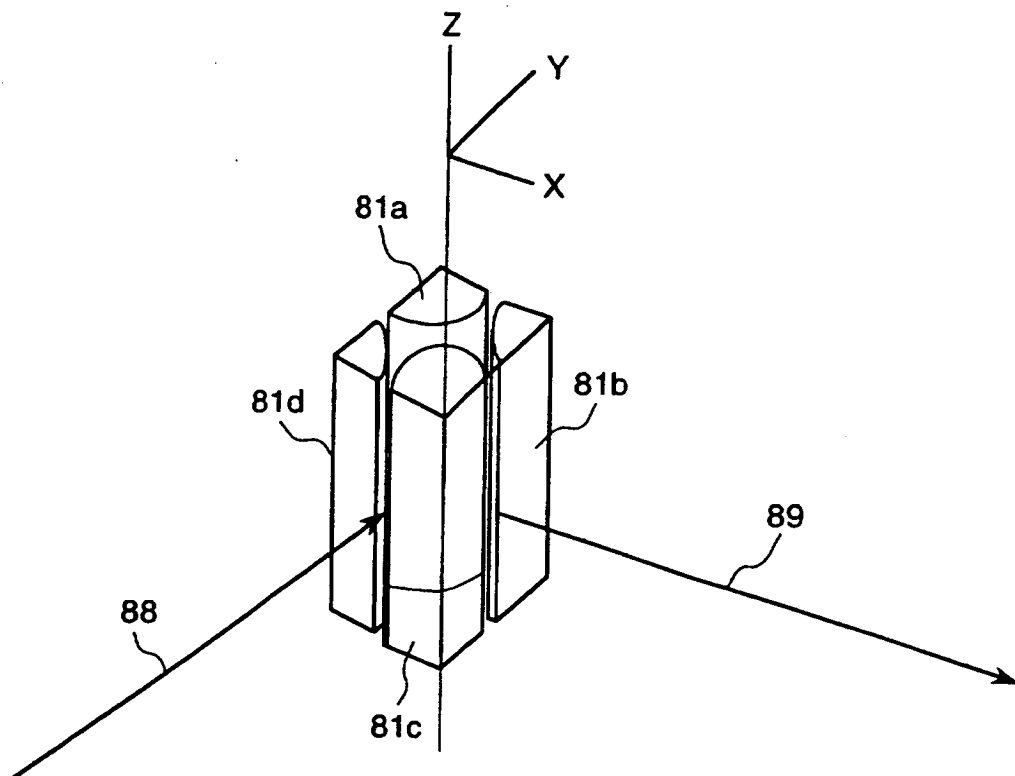
*FIG. 25*



FIG. 26

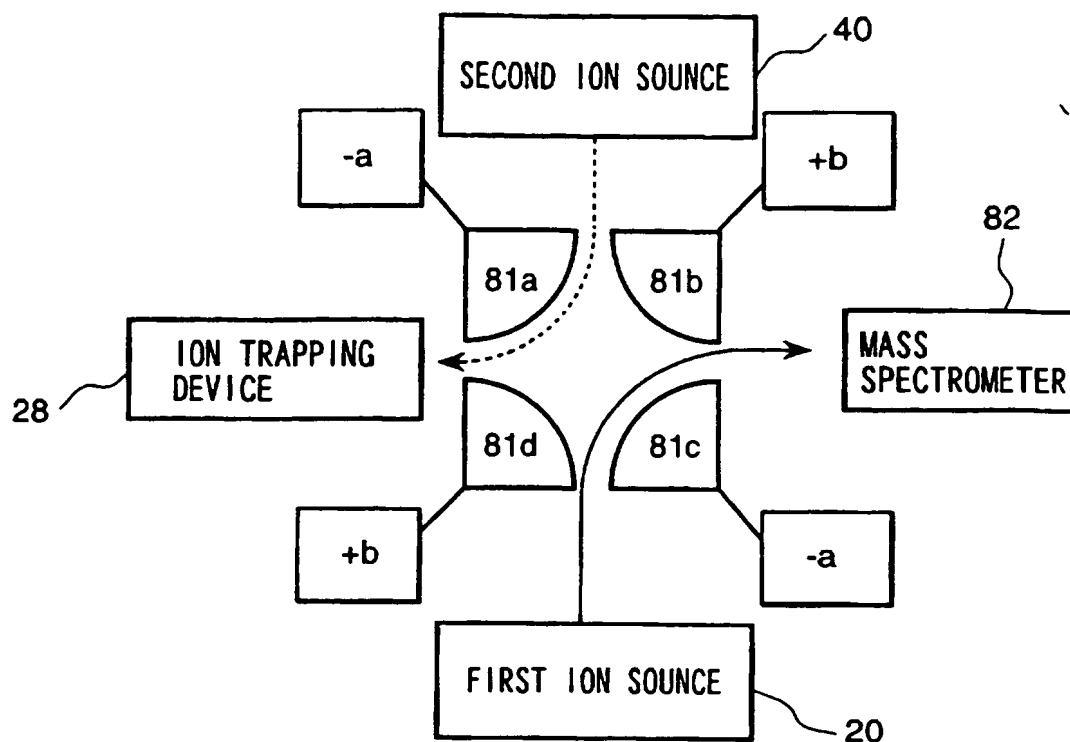


FIG. 27

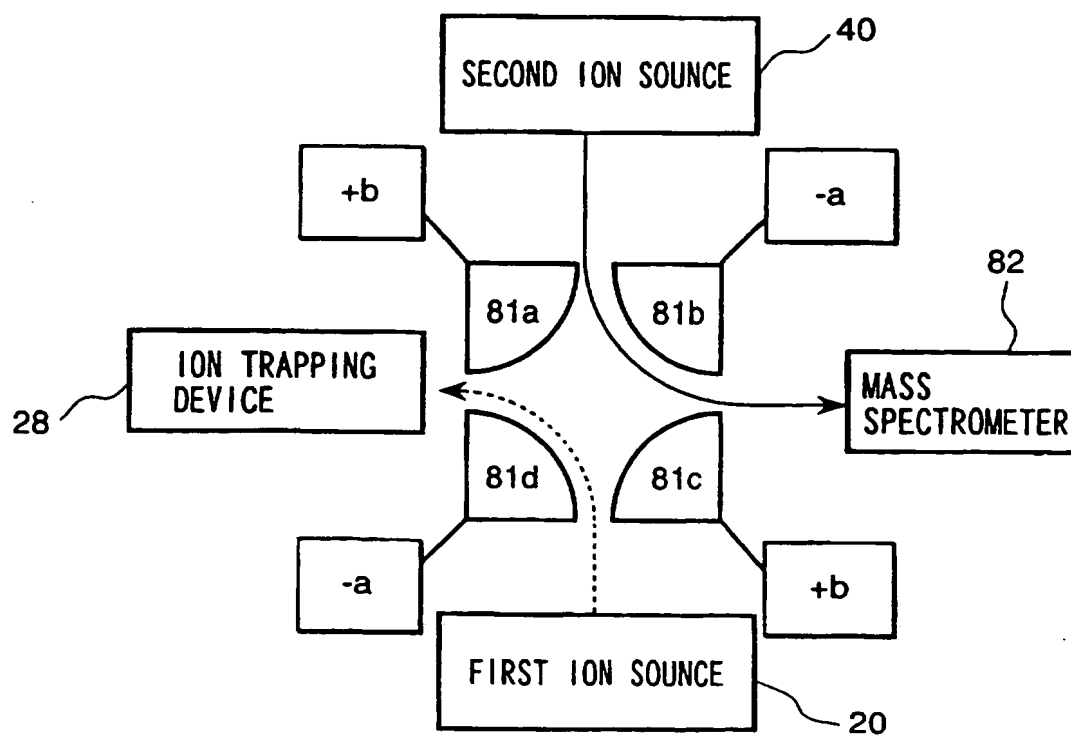


FIG. 28

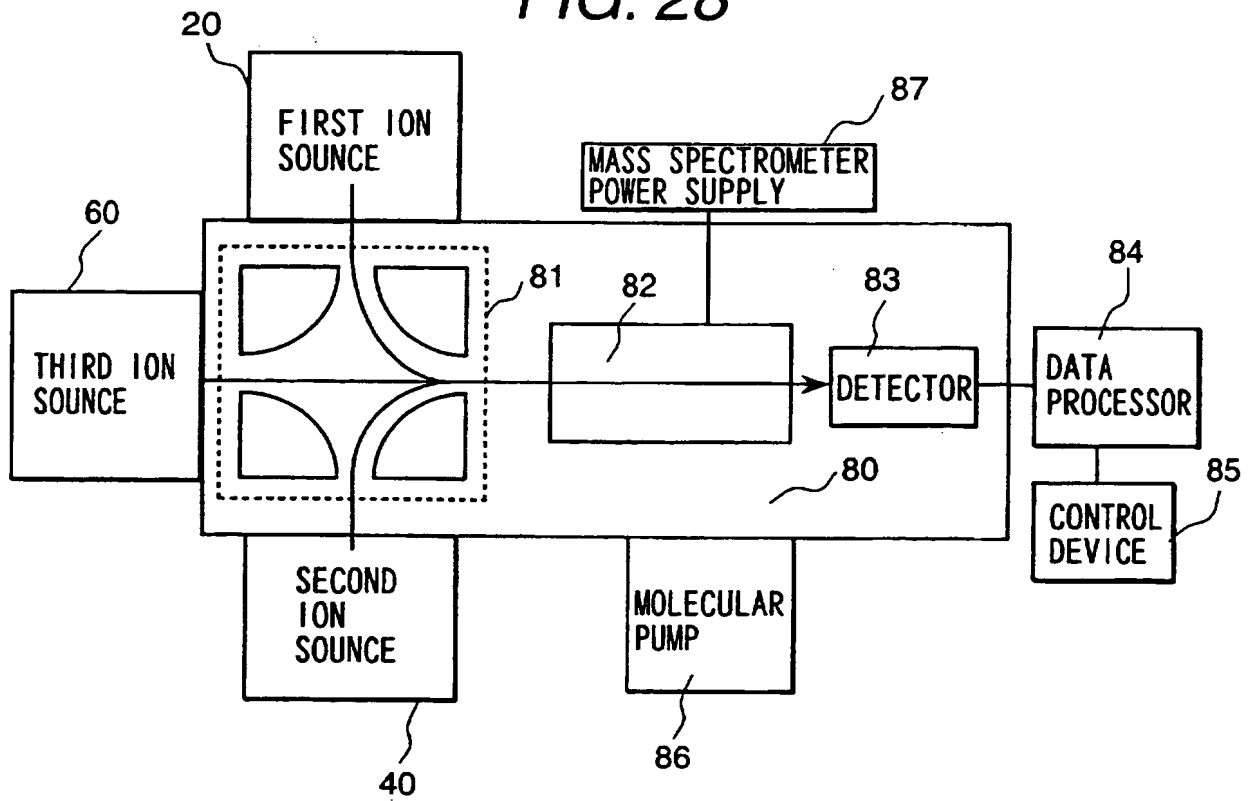


FIG. 29

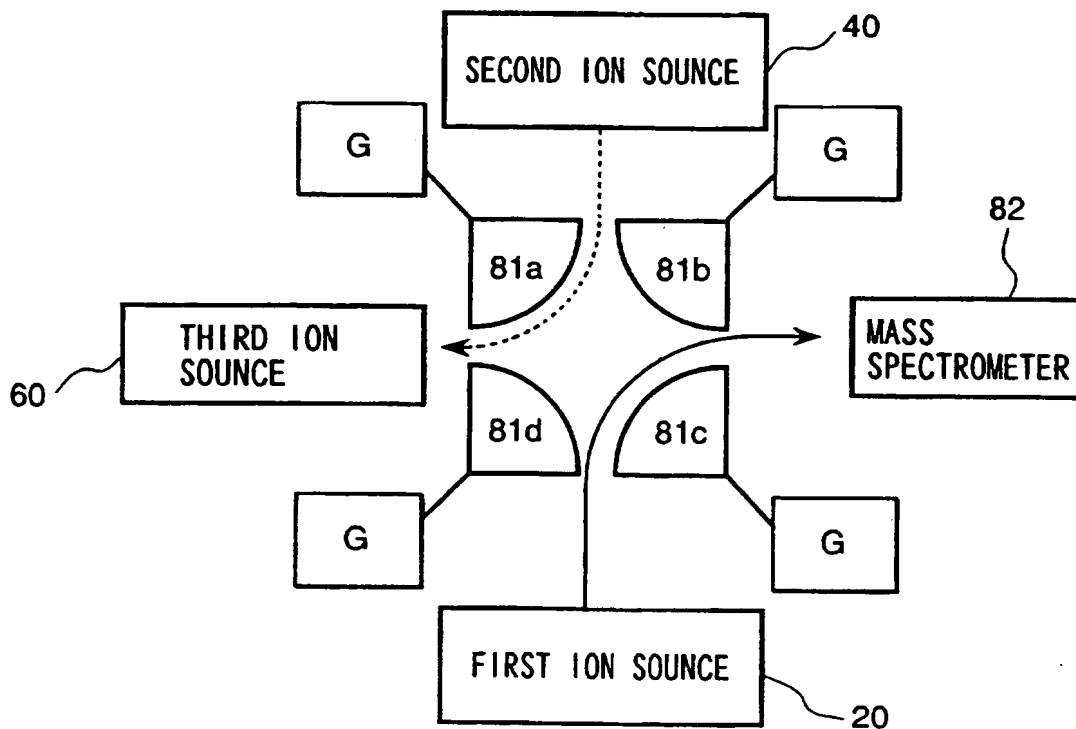


FIG. 30

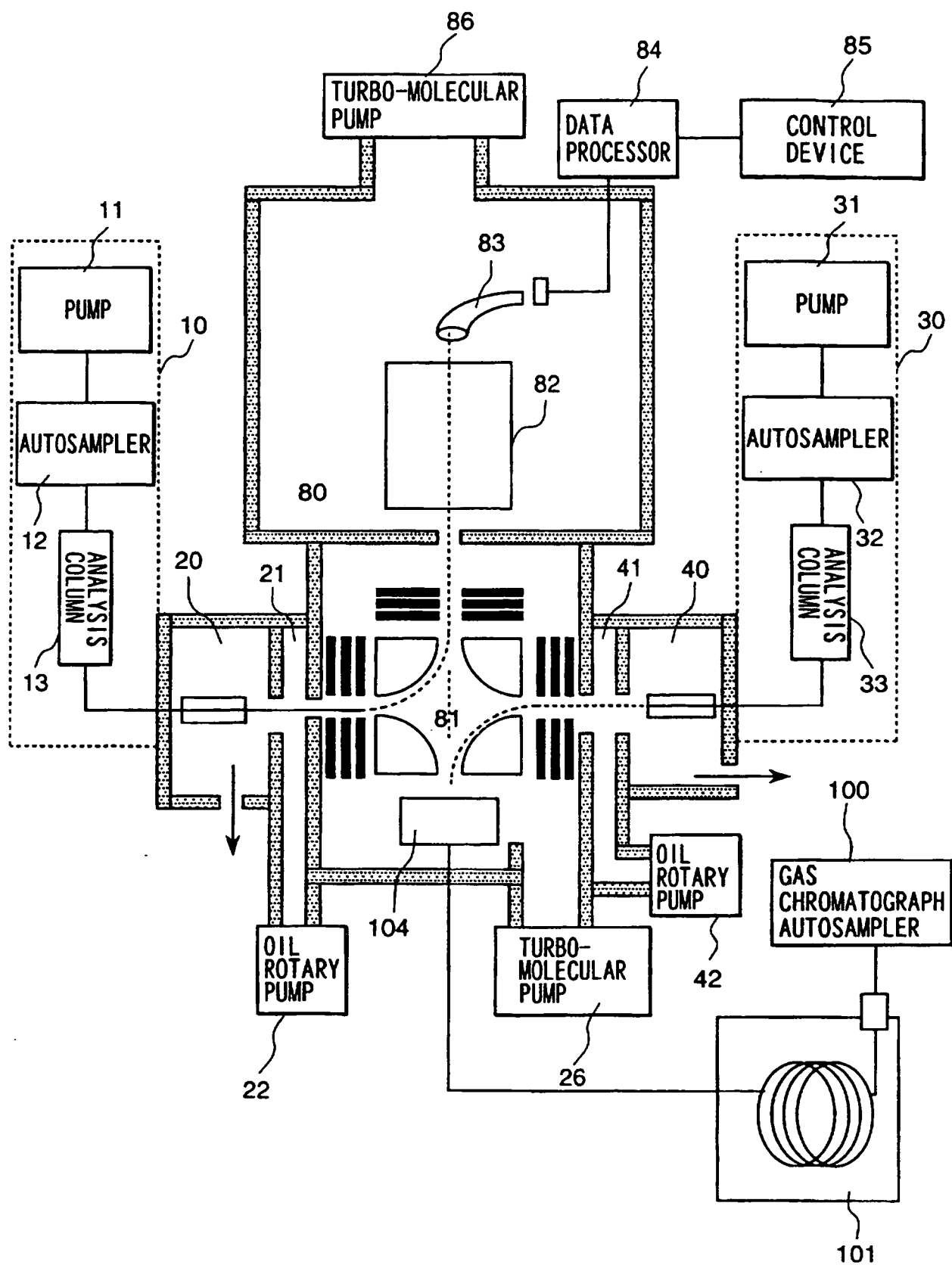


FIG. 31

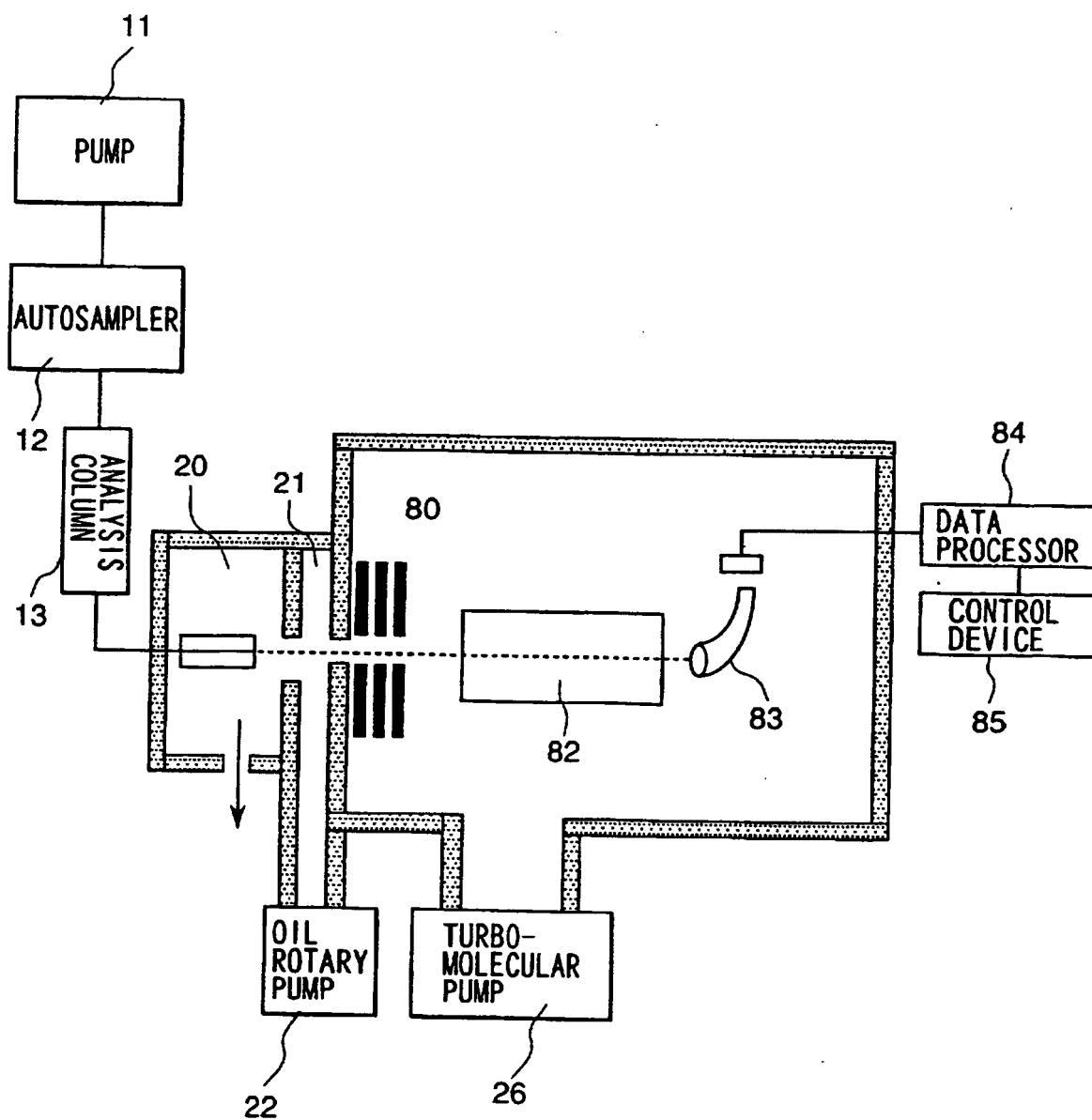
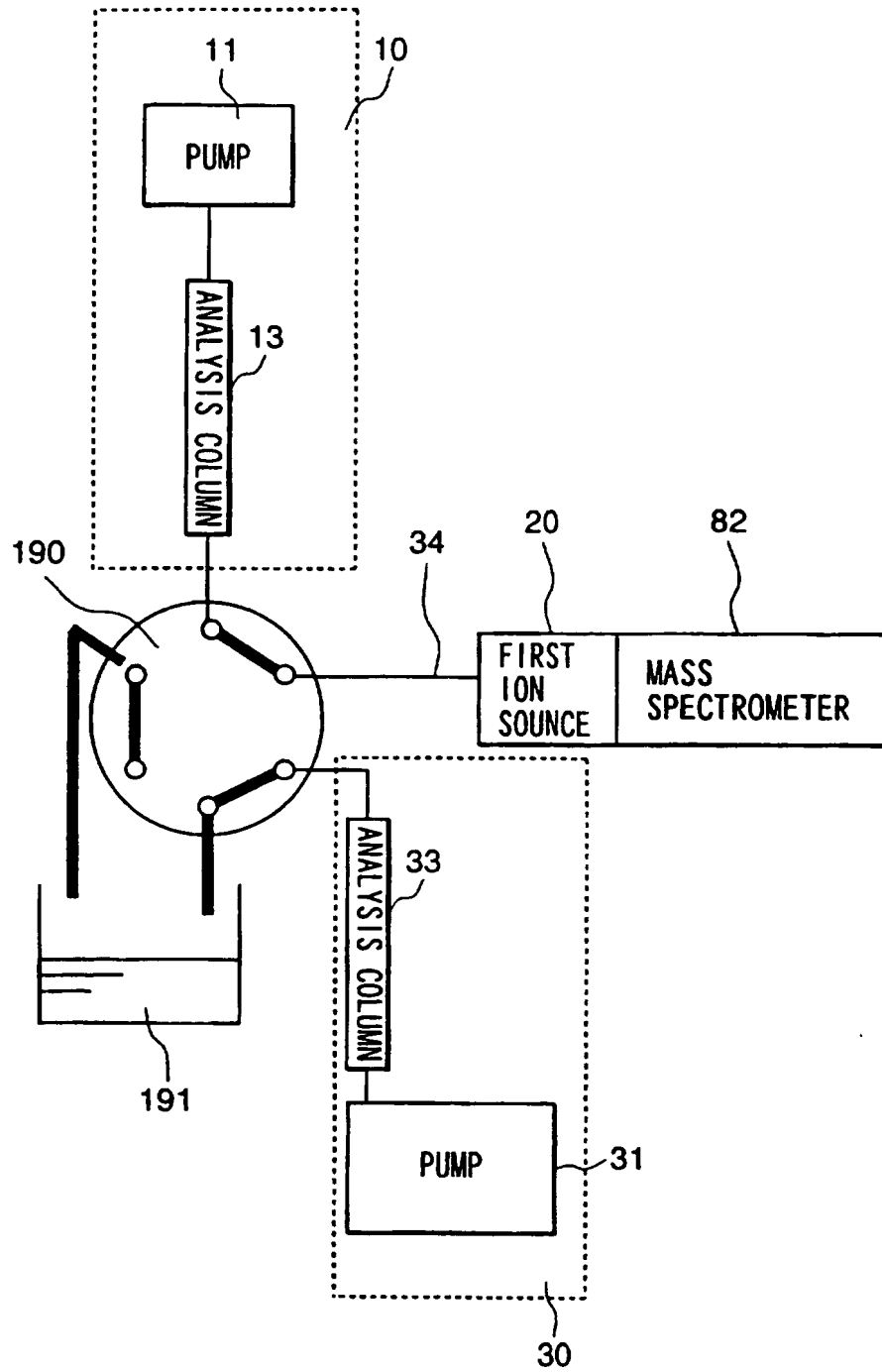


FIG. 32



## MASS ANALYSIS APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR MASS ANALYSIS

5

The present invention relates to a mass analysis apparatus and, more particularly to a mass analysis apparatus suitable for improving measuring efficiency and for increasing volume of information obtainable per unit  
10 time.

Analyzers such as a mass spectrometer direct-coupled to a gas chromatograph (GC/MS), a mass spectrometer direct-  
15 coupled to a liquid chromatograph (LC/MS), a plasma-ionization mass spectrometer (plasma-ionization MS) and the like have been widely used in the fields of environmental science, medical science, pharmacy and so on.

The GC/MS and the LC/MS are used for qualitative and  
20 quantitative analysis of an extremely small amount of an organic chemical compound, and the plasma-ionization MS is used for qualitative and quantitative analysis of a small amount of a metal. The GC/MS or the LC/MS is an analyzer which is formed by coupling a mass spectrometer (MS) to a  
25 gas chromatograph or a liquid chromatograph, respectively. The plasma-ionization MS is an analyzer which is formed by coupling a mass spectrometer (MS) to a plasma ion source

operable under atmospheric pressure.

The LC/MS is composed of the liquid chromatograph, an atmospheric pressure ion source, a data processor and so on. The mass spectrometer (MS) requires a high vacuum higher than  $10^{-3}$  Pa. On the other hand, the LC is an apparatus in which liquid such as water, an organic solvent or the like is handled under atmospheric pressure ( $10^5$  Pa). Therefore, the two units are not compatible with each other, and accordingly it has been difficult to couple them together. However, the LC/MS becomes practical due to progress of the vacuum technology and development of the atmospheric pressure ion source. Fig. 31 a schematic view showing a common LC/MS.

Measurement using the LC/MS is generally performed according to the following procedure.

A sample is automatically injected by an auto-sampler into a mobile phase transferred by a pump 11. The sample is separated into components each by a separation column 13. Each of the separated components is introduced into an atmospheric pressure ion source 20 of the LC/MS. The introduced component is ionized by the atmospheric pressure ion source 20. The produced ions are introduced into a high vacuum chamber 80 evacuated by a turbo-molecular pump 26 through an intermediate pressure chamber 21 evacuated by an oil rotary pump 22. The ions are mass-analyzed by a mass spectrometer 82 placed in the high vacuum chamber 80 to be detected by a detector 83 as an ion current. Finally, a

mass spectrum or a mass chromatogram is obtained by a data processor 84.

In a case of common LC/MS measurement, the required time for measuring one sample from starting of introducing the sample to completion of analysis is approximately one hour. The reason is that separation time (approximately 30 minutes) is required in the first place. Further, in the LC analysis there is gradient analysis in which the component of the mobile phase is changed with time. In that case, the time (20 to 30 minutes) for returning the component of the mobile phase to the original state is necessary. consequently, the sample measuring cycle becomes approximately one hour. Therefore, number of measured samples per day per one LC/MS becomes only 20 to 30.

As the ion source of the LC/MS, an atmospheric pressure chemical ionizer ion source (APCI), an electrospray ion source (ESI), and a sonic spray ion source (SSI) are widely used in the present time. The APCI is suitable for ionizing neutral or weak polar chemical compounds, and the ESI or the SSI is suitable for ionizing high polar or ionic chemical compounds. These ionizers provide complimentary information. Further, obtainable information is different depending on the polarity (positive, negative) of ionization. In order to extract various kinds of information as much as possible from the LC/MS analysis of one sample, an operator of the LC/MS frequently switches the ion source (ESI, APCI, SSI), switches the polarity of



ionization, and changes analysis conditions such as the mobile phase, the column and so on.

Among them, a widely employed method of switching the ion source is performed by taking a mounted ion source off by hand and mounting a new ion source. The reason is that the structures of the ion sources, the ESI, the APCI and the SSI, are largely different. The switching of the ion source requires large amounts of work and working time, as to be described below.

10       The switching of the ion source comprises the steps of initially stopping operation of the LC and the ion source; waiting until temperature of the ion source returns to room temperature; taking the ion source off; mounting the new ion source; switching on the power supply of the ion source to heat the ion source; performing conditioning  
15 by making the mobile phase flow through the LC column; and performing calibration and the like using a standard sample.

As described above, the switching of the ion source requires a large amount of procedures, work, time and labor.  
20 Many operators sometime try to analyze all of samples using one mounted ion source to avoid the troubles described above. As a result, a negative analysis result is often obtained. This means that although at least six different kinds of data (three kinds of ion sources  $\times$  positive and  
25 negative spectra =  $3 \times 2 = 6$ ) for one sample may be obtained in the LC/MS analysis if measurement is performed using the three kinds of ion sources, the operator abandons

the possibility for himself. Of course, the whole analysis can not be automated because the switching of the ion source is performed by hand.

Various methods of easily switching a plurality of ion sources have been proposed in order to solve the problem of lack of processing ability of the LC/MS.

A mechanism capable of easily switching the ion source between an APCI and an ESI is disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.7-73848. A large rotatable table is disposed in an ion source portion of the LC/MS unit, and the two ion sources of the ESI and the APCI are mounted on the rotatable table. Switching between the ESI and the APCI is performed by rotating the rotatable table. In this method, the trouble of switching the ion source can be simplified, but the time for analysis can not be shortened because the analyses of the APCI and the ESI have to be performed in series. Of course, the time for conditioning can not be shortened. Further, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.7-73848 does not describe any method of shortening the time for work to cope with the variety of measurement (switching of the ionization method, switching of positive/negative polarity). It does not describe any technology for improving the measurement efficiency per unit time either.

Another technology of connecting a mass spectrometer to a plurality of ion sources is described in Journal of American Society for Mass Spectrometry, Vol. 3 (1992), pp.

695 - 705. In this technology, ions produced in two atmospheric pressure ion sources are introduced into the mass spectrometer separately through two inlet ports of a Y-shaped capillary. By sampling the ions from one of the ion sources under atmospheric pressure, switching of the ion source can be performed without mechanically switching between the ion sources. However, the method has a large problem. While one of analyses is being performed, one of the two ion sources needs to be in operation and the other needs to be out of operation. In order to stop operation of an ion source, the power source to the ion source needs to be switched off, and the transferring of the mobile phase from the LC also needs to be stopped. The reason is that if the ions and neutral gas molecules of the LC solution are sucked through the two inlet ports of the Y-shaped capillary, the ions and the solution molecules are mixed in the midway of the Y-shaped capillary. Reaction between the ions and the solution molecules occurs there, and consequently a correct mass spectrum may not be obtained. However, it is impossible to stop operation of the LC while the LC analysis is being performed. Therefore, although the method can eliminate the mechanical trouble of switching the ion source, the measurement efficiency of the LC/MS analysis can not be improved.

Fig. 32 shows a conventional method in which one MS is coupled with two LCs. Separated components are sent out from the two LCs of LC 10 and LC 30 together with an eluent.

The eluent is introduced into an atmospheric pressure ion source 20 through a switching valve 190 to obtain a mass spectrum by a mass spectrometer 82. Two LC flow paths can be switched by the switching valve 190 depending on necessity. An advantage of this method is that LC separation can be performed without stopping operation of both of one selected LC and the other LC. However, this method can not perform parallel analysis because the two LCs are difficult to be switched at a high speed. Of course, when objects to be analyzed are eluted from the LC 10 and the LC 30, only one of the objects eluted from one of the LCs can be analyzed. Further the LCs can not be switched at a high speed because the two eluents may be mixed inside the switching valve 190 and a connecting tube 34.

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.6-215729 discloses an example of a mass analysis apparatus in which two kinds of LC ion sources and a GC ion source are combined. This apparatus has both functions of an LC/MS and a GC/MS which can be arbitrarily used by switching. Further, when the apparatus is used as the LC/MS, two kinds of ion sources can be used by switching voltage used for a deflector electrode. However, in this configuration, any means for removing a large amount of eluent flowing from the LC is not shown. Therefore, there is a large problem in that the two ion sources contaminate each other to increase the background level. Use of the GC/MS having a high sensitive ionization means and the LC/MS together may

largely deteriorate the sensitivity of the GC/MS. That is, it is difficult to practically use the apparatus as an LC/MS and a GC/MS. In addition, it is impossible to performing measurements of the LC and the GC at a time.

5 Furthermore, although the two kinds of ion sources can be used when the apparatus is used as the LC/MS, it is necessary to adjust axes of the deflector electrodes in order to effectively introduce the ions into the mass spectrometer because two pairs of the deflector electrodes

10 are used. Furthermore, when the two kinds of ion sources are used at a time, the traveling path of an ion beam not used for analysis needs to be deflected to the outside of the mass spectrometer using the deflector electrode. The ions not introduced into the mass spectrometer collide

15 against a wall inside the apparatus to contaminate the deflector electrode or generate secondary electrons, which causes noise. Therefore, although the apparatus can switch the ion source, the two sets of the ion sources are difficult to be used at a time.

20 On the other hand, the technology itself that ions are deflected by disposing an electrostatic deflector between an ion source and a mass spectrometer has been described in patents, papers and so on. An example of the mass analysis apparatus having a quadrupole deflector

25 disposed between an atmospheric pressure ion source and a mass spectrometer is disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.7-78590. In this apparatus, ions

produced by the plasma ion source operable under atmospheric pressure are introduced into the mass spectrometer by the quadrupole deflector. By doing so, light and neutral fine particles produced by the plasma ion source are not incident to the mass spectrometer and the detector, and accordingly a high S/N ratio can be obtained. Therein, the quadrupole deflector is used only for deflecting in 90 degrees the ions produced in the one ion source, but the patent does not disclose any technology of switching of or parallel introducing of a plurality of ion sources.

An electrophoretic apparatus, an atmospheric pressure ion source (ESI) and a mass spectrometer are disclosed in USP 5,073,713. A quadrupole deflector is disclosed as one of components in this patent. The role of the quadrupole deflector is to improve the S/N ratio by separating ions produced in the ESI and introduced into a vacuum chamber from neutral fine particles. The patent does not disclose any technology of coupling with or switching of a plurality of ion sources.

The efficiency of LC/MS measurement has been improved by shortening of LC separation time and by automated measurement. However, in most of the LC/MSs, switching of the ion source has been still performed by hand. Further, even in a case where one mass spectrometer receives and sequentially processes components eluted from one LC, the time for separation by the LC and initialization of

gradient elution is necessary. Therefore, the whole measurement time can not be shortened. On the contrary, the whole measurement time has been lengthened every time when number of measured samples and number of measured items are  
5 increased.

In recent yeas, as number of measured samples has been rapidly increased, the analyzers of this kind are required to have a high throughput. On the other hand, an analysis of water quality or the like needs wide variety of measurement techniques using analyzers such as a GC/MS, an  
10 LC/MS and a plasma ionization MS though the analysis of water quality belongs to a single measurement field. Accordingly, it is necessary to individually provide the analyzers for each of the analyses, which causes problems  
15 of raise in cost, necessity of wide space and so on. Therefore, the analyzers including a data processor are required to reduce their price, to deduce their size and to integrate them in a unit. However, none of the conventional technologies can not cope with these requirements.

20

In order to solve the problems described above, an object of the present invention is to provide a mass analysis apparatus which is capable of performing a  
25 plurality of measurements in parallel by mounting a plurality of ion sources onto one mass spectrometer and speedily switching the ion sources.

The present invention in order to attain the above-mentioned object is characterized by a mass analysis apparatus for performing mass analysis by introducing ions produced in an ion source into a mass spectrometer, which  
5 comprises a plurality of ion sources; and a deflecting means for deflecting ions from an arbitrary ion source among the plurality of ion sources so that the ions travel toward the mass spectrometer.

In detail, the above-mentioned deflecting means is an  
10 electrostatic deflector which is composed of two flat plate electrodes, or a quadrupole deflector which is composed of four electrodes.

According to the construction of the present invention, ions from a desired ion source can be  
15 selectively introduced into the mass spectrometer while the plurality of ion sources are producing ions. In the case of the construction using the electrostatic deflector, ions from all the ion sources can be introduced into the mass spectrometer at a time.

20 The ion sources applicable to the present invention are an electrospray ion source, an atmospheric pressure chemical ionization ion source, a sonic spray ion source, a coupling induction plasma ion source, a microwave induction ion source, an electron ionization ion source, a chemical  
25 ionization ion source, a laser ionization ion source, a laser ionization ion source, a glow discharge ion source, an FAB ion source and a secondary ionization ion source.



These ion sources can be used by combination irrespective of the kinds.

In the drawings:

5        Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the basic configuration of a first embodiment of an atmospheric pressure ionization LC/MS in accordance with the present invention.

10       Fig. 2 is a view explaining an electrostatic deflector.

Fig. 3 is a view showing an outward appearance of the first embodiment in accordance with the present invention.

15       Fig. 4 is a schematic view showing the internal configuration of the first embodiment in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a view showing an example of a circular electrostatic deflector mounting four ion sources.

Fig. 6 is a view showing an example of a polygonal electrostatic deflector mounting four ion sources.

20       Fig. 7 is a view illustrating a feature of ion deflection in the structure of Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 is a view illustrating a feature of ion deflection in the structure of Fig. 5.

25       Fig. 9 is a view illustrating a feature of ion deflection in the structure of Fig. 5.

Fig. 10 is a view explaining the relationship between acceleration voltage of the ion acceleration electrode and

electric field of the electrostatic deflector.

Fig. 11 is a chart explaining operation of obtaining an optimum applied voltage for the ion acceleration electrode.

5        Fig. 12 is a chart explaining operation of obtaining an optimum applied voltage for the electrostatic deflector.

Fig. 13 is a view explaining operation of the first embodiment.

10       Fig. 14 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a second embodiment.

Fig. 15 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a third embodiment.

Fig. 16 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a fourth embodiment.

15       Fig. 17 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a fifth embodiment.

Fig. 18 is a chart showing the measurement operation of a sixth embodiment.

20       Fig. 19 is a chart showing chromatogram when two ion sources are measured.

Fig. 20 is a chart showing an example of an output from a CRT or a printer.

Fig. 21 is a chart showing other measurement operation of the sixth embodiment.

25       Fig. 22 is a chart showing other measurement operation of the sixth embodiment.

Fig. 23 is a block diagram showing the configuration

of a seventh embodiment.

Fig. 24 is a block diagram showing the configuration of an eighth embodiment.

Fig. 25 is a view showing the outer appearance of a  
5 quadrupole deflector.

Fig. 26 is a view explaining deflection of ions by the quadrupole deflector.

Fig. 27 is a view explaining deflection of ions by the quadrupole deflector.

10 Fig. 28 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a ninth embodiment.

Fig. 29 is a view explaining deflection of ions by the quadrupole deflector.

15 Fig. 30 is a view showing a detailed configuration of the ninth embodiment.

Fig. 31 is a block diagram showing a conventional example.

Fig. 32 is a block diagram showing a conventional example.

20

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the basic configuration of a first embodiment of an atmospheric  
25 pressure ionization LC/MS apparatus in accordance with the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 1, in the atmospheric pressure

ionization LC/MS apparatus, two liquid chromatographs (hereinafter, referred to as LC) are connected to one mass spectrometer (hereinafter, referred to as MS) individually through atmospheric pressure ion sources.

5        Here, description will be made on operation of the atmospheric pressure ionization LC/MS apparatus when a sample from one of the LCs is analyzed by the mass spectrometer.

10        In the LC 10, a mobile phase (eluent) is sent out from an eluent bottle by a pump 11 to be supplied to an auto-sampler 12. A sample liquid is injected into the eluent by the auto-sampler 12 to be introduced into an analysis column 13. The sample is separated into components each by the analysis column 13. The separated component is  
15        sent out from the analysis column 13 and introduced into a spray capillary 15 of a first ion source 20 under atmospheric pressure through a connection tube 14. A high voltage of approximately 3 kV to 6kV supplied from a high voltage power supply 17 is applied to an end portion of the  
20        spray capillary 15. The sample liquid is sprayed as small droplets 18 having charge into a spray space 18 under atmospheric pressure by high speed spray gas 16 sprayed in a direction equal to the axial direction of the capillary and by a high electric field. The small droplets 18 are  
25        further atomized by colliding with gas molecules in the atmosphere, and finally, ions are discharged in the atmosphere.

The ions produced in the first ion source 20 are introduced into a vacuum chamber 80 evacuated by a vacuum pump 86, and accelerated by an ion acceleration voltage  $V_{a1}$  applied to an ion acceleration electrode 23 arranged inside  
5 the vacuum chamber 80. The ions travel in the vacuum, and are introduced into an electrostatic deflector 70 and deflected toward the right hand side by the electrostatic deflector 70, and then introduced into a mass spectrometer 82 by passing through a small through hole 73 opened in a  
10 second electrode of the electrostatic deflector. Therein, the ions are mass analyzed. The ions are detected by a detector 83, and a mass spectrum or a mass chromatogram is obtained by a data processor 84. A controller 85 is connected to the data processor 84 to control the liquid  
15 chromatograph, the atmospheric pressure ion source, the mass spectrometer and so on.

A second ion source 40 is attached at a position opposite to the first ion source 20 on a wall of a vacuum box 94 through the electrostatic deflector 70. The sample  
20 component sent from an LC 30 is sent to the second ion source 40 to be ionized. The ions are accelerated by an ion acceleration voltage  $V_{a2}$  applied to an ion acceleration electrode 43. The ions incident to the electrostatic deflector 70 are deflected toward the right hand side by  
25 the electric field inside the electrostatic deflector 70.

When the ions from the plurality of ion sources 20, 40 are incident to the electrostatic deflector 70 at a time,

the two kinds of ions from the both ion sources are deflected and sent into the mass spectrometer 82 together through the small through hole 73. The mass spectrometer 82 mass analyzes the two kinds of ions introduced at a time  
5 without discriminating the kinds. As a result, integration of mass spectra by the plurality of ion source can be performed.

On the other hand, if the acceleration voltages  $V_{a1}$ ,  $V_{a2}$  applied to the acceleration electrodes 23 and 43 are  
10 controlled, respectively, it is possible to select one of the ions source from the plurality of ions sources and to send the ions from only the selected ion source into the mass spectrometer 82. That is, by setting the  $V_{a1}$  in ON state and the  $V_{a2}$  in OFF state (setting to the grounding  
15 electric potential), only the ions produced in the first ion source can be mass analyzed. On the contrary, by setting the  $V_{a1}$  in OFF state and the  $V_{a2}$  in ON state, only the ions produced in the second ion source can be mass analyzed. As a result, by selecting an electrode to be  
20 applied with the ion acceleration voltage (a specified ion source), it is possible to freely select a measured ion source at a time point.

Fig. 2 is a schematic view showing the ion source 20, the electrostatic deflector 70 and so on used in the  
25 present embodiment.

The electrostatic deflector 70 is a component which is formed by assembling the circular or polygonal flat

plate electrodes 71 and 72 in parallel and opposite to each other. The small through hole 73 is formed in the center of the second electrode 72 in the side of the mass spectrometer 82 out of the two electrodes. The two  
5 electrodes 71 and 72 are assembled through an insulator, and contained in the vacuum chamber 80 evacuated by the vacuum pump 86.

The ions produced in the first ion source 20 are accelerated by the ion acceleration voltage  $V_{a1}$  applied by  
10 the power supply 24 between the wall of the vacuum box 94 and the ion acceleration electrode 23. The ions accelerated by the ion acceleration electrode 23 travel in the vacuum and enter into the electrostatic deflector 70 to be deflected. The deflection is performed by applying a direct  
15 current voltage from a power supply 74 between the two electrodes 71 and 72 of the electrostatic deflector 70. Now, assuming that a positive ion beam 88 is incident from the ion acceleration electrode 23, the ions are deflected to go out toward the side of the mass spectrometer 82 through the  
20 small though hole 73 when a positive voltage  $+V_{d1}$  is applied to the electrode 71 and a negative voltage  $-V_{d2}$  is applied to the electrode 72. In a case where negative ions are incident, the ions can be easily introduced into the mass spectrometer 82 by applying a voltage having the  
25 reverse polarity.

As described above, the electrostatic deflector 70 can easily deflect ions.

Fig. 3 shows the outward appearance of the present embodiment.

The eluent containing the sample component sent from the LC 10 is sent to the ion source 20 through the connecting tube 14. Similarly, the eluent from the LC 30 is sent to the second ion source 40 through the connecting tube 34.

Each of the two kinds of ions from these ion source can be selectively introduced into the electrostatic deflector 70 by switching on/off the ion acceleration voltage applied to each of the ion acceleration electrodes.

Fig. 4 is a schematic view showing the detailed configuration of the LC/MS apparatus shown in Fig. 3.

The eluent transported from the pump 11 composing the first LC 10 is supplied to the auto-sampler 12. There, the sample is injected into the eluent and separated by the separation column 13. The sample separated into components each by the analysis column 13 is introduced into the atmospheric pressure ion source 20 through the connection tube 14. The sample liquid is sprayed as small droplets having charge into the atmosphere from atomizer 15 applied with the high voltage. The small droplets traveling in the atmosphere along the electric field are further atomized by colliding with gas molecules in the atmosphere. Finally, ions are discharged in the atmosphere. The generated ions are introduced into a high vacuum chamber 27 evacuated by a turbo molecular pump 26 through an intermediate pressure



chamber 21 evacuated by an oil rotary pump 22. There, the ions are accelerated by the ion acceleration voltage  $V_{a1}$  applied to the ion acceleration electrode 23, and are introduced into the electrostatic deflector 70. The ions  
5 are deflected by the electrostatic deflector 70, and go out through the small through hole 73 opened in the center of the second electrode 72 of the electrostatic deflector. The ion beam focused again by an Einzel lens 25 is introduced into another vacuum chamber 80 evacuated by a turbo  
10 molecular pump 86. Therein, the ions are mass analyzed by the mass spectrometer 82 placed inside the vacuum chamber 80, and detected by a detector 83 as an ion current. The data processor 84 arranges the data to provide a mass spectrum or a mass chromatogram. The controller 85 controls  
15 the LCs 10, 30, the ion sources 20, 40, the mass spectrometer 82 and so on based on the data processing.

On the other hand, the LC 30 is similarly composed of a pump 31, an auto-sampler 32, an analysis column 33 and so on. The sample is ionized by the second ion source 40. The  
20 generated ions are introduced into the vacuum chamber containing the ion acceleration electrode 43 and the electrostatic deflector 70 through an intermediate pressure chamber 41.

Therein, the introduction of the ions from the first  
25 ion source 20 and the second ion source 40 can be freely selected by controlling the voltages  $V_{a1}$ ,  $V_{a2}$  applied to the ion acceleration electrodes 23, 43.

Although the example of mounting the two ion sources is described above, it is possible to mount more than two ion sources. Fig. 5 shows an arrangement example of ion sources in such a case.

5        A plurality of ion sources 20, 40, 60, 62 are arranged around the electrostatic deflector 70 as a center and fixed on a wall surface of the vacuum box 94. A small through hole which ions pass through is opened in the wall of the vacuum box 94. Actually, the ion sources are  
10        radially arranged with respect to the small through hole 73 of the electrostatic deflector 70 as the center. If the ions are introduced by being accelerated with an equal acceleration voltage, all the ions are equally deflected to be incident to the small through hole 73.

15        In a case where ions only from a specified ion source are selectively introduced into the mass spectrometer, the acceleration voltage applied to the ion source is controlled. For example, in a case of measuring the ions of the ion source 20, the acceleration voltage is applied to  
20        only the ion acceleration electrode 23, and voltage is not applied to all of the other ion acceleration electrodes 43, 61, 63.

Fig. 7 to Fig. 9 are schematic views showing selection of one ion source. In Fig. 7, the acceleration  
25        voltage  $V_{a1}$  is applied to only the ion acceleration electrode 23. The ions of the other ion sources (not shown in the figure) are not accelerated, and accordingly not

incident to the electrostatic deflector 70. Similarly, Fig. 8 shows an example of selecting the second ion source 40, and Fig. 9 shows an example of selecting the third ion source 60.

5        Further, in a case where ions from a plurality of ion sources are introduced into the mass spectrometer, acceleration voltages are applied to the ion acceleration electrodes of the plurality of ion sources at a time. For example, when ions of the ion sources 20 and 40 are  
10       required to be integrated, the ion acceleration voltages of the ion acceleration electrodes 23, 43 are switched on, and the ion acceleration voltages of the ion acceleration electrodes 61, 63 are switched off.

      The ions of the selected ion sources are deflected  
15       and pass through the small through hole 73 to be sent into the mass spectrometer 82. (The ions travel horizontally with respect to the drawing, and receive a force vertical with respect to the drawing, and then pass through the small through hole 73 from a direction vertical with  
20       respect to the drawing.) The shape of the electrostatic deflector 70 may be circular as shown in Fig. 5 or polygonal as shown in Fig. 6.

      In addition to the method of selecting ion sources that the ion acceleration voltages applied to the ion  
25       acceleration electrodes are ON/OFF, there are other methods.

      There is a strict relationship between the ion acceleration voltage  $V_a$  (voltage between the wall of the

vacuum box 94 and the ion acceleration electrode) and the deflection voltage  $V_d$  for allowing the ions pass through the small through hole 73 (voltage between the electrodes 71, 72). As shown in Fig. 10, an ion beam 76 accelerated by  
 5 a high ion acceleration voltage  $V_a$  is not sufficiently deflected by an electric field inside the electrostatic deflector 70, and accordingly reaches at a point beyond the small through hole 73. As a result, the ion beam 76 can not pass through the small through hole 73. On the other hand,  
 10 when the ion acceleration voltage  $V_a$  is low, the ion beam 75 is largely deflected by the electrostatic field, and accordingly collides with the electrode 72 at a point in front of the small through hole 73. Therefore, the ion beam 75 can not pass through the small through hole 73.

15 That is, the relationship of  $V_a/V_d = k$  is held between the ion acceleration voltage  $V_a$  and the voltage  $V_d$  applied to the electrostatic deflector 70. Only one ion source can be selected by keeping the voltage  $V_d$  applied to the electrostatic deflector 70 to a constant value, by  
 20 applying an accurate ion acceleration voltage ( $V_a = k V_d$ ) to only the one ion source, and by shifting the acceleration voltage applied to the other ion sources to a value ( $V_a' \neq k V_d$ ).

On the contrary, a specified ion source can be  
 25 selected by applying different ion acceleration voltages  $V_{a1}$ ,  $V_{a2}$ ,  $V_{a3}$ , ... to the ion acceleration electrodes of the individual ion sources, by selecting a voltage applied

to the electrostatic deflector agreeing with the relationship  $V_a = k V_d$ , and by applying the voltage to the electrostatic deflector when the specified ion source is selected. For example, when the second ion source 40 is  
 5 selected, the  $V_d$  becomes  $V_d = k V_a^2$ .

In an actual apparatus, because it is difficult to set the distance and the position between each of the ion source and the small through hole, and the incident angle of the ions to equal values, the value  $k$  can not be  
 10 constant. Therefore, in prior to switching the ion source, the ion acceleration voltage  $V_a$  and the voltage  $V_d$  applied to the electrostatic deflector need to be finely adjusted for each ion sources. The values are stored on the data processor 84, and set by transmitted a signal from the data  
 15 processor 84 to each of the power supplies through the controller 85. The optimum values of  $V_a$ ,  $V_d$  can be automatically obtained without bothering the operator one by one. Fig. 11 and Fig. 12 are schematic charts showing the operation.

20 Fig. 11 shows the operating procedure for obtaining the optimum ion acceleration voltage  $V_a$  for each of the ion sources when the voltage  $V_d$  applied to the electrostatic deflector 70 is set to a constant value. The procedure is described below.

25 (1) Each of the ion sources is brought in an operating state.

(2) At time  $t_1$ , the voltage  $V_d$  applied to the

electrostatic deflector 70 is applied,

(3) All the ion acceleration voltages  $V_a$  to the first, the second, the third ... ion sources are set to the grounding potential.

5 (4) After a short waiting time  $t_{11}$ , the acceleration voltage  $V_{a1}$  for the first ion source is swept. Therein, it is sufficient to sweep over the range  $V_{a1} \pm 10\%$  not from zero if there is data on the value  $V_{a1}$  at the precedent measurement, which can save time. An amount of total ions  
10 or an ion current value of a specified ion is measured using the mass spectrometer 82 while sweeping.

(5) A point at which the ion current value becomes maximum is the optimum value of the ion acceleration voltage  $V_{a1}$ . That is, a point  $V_{a1}$  in which the ions passed  
15 through the small through hole 73 becomes maximum can be obtained. The acceleration voltage at that time is stored in the data processor 84.

(6) Similarly, the values  $V_{a2}$ ,  $V_{a3}$ , ... for the second, the third, ... ion sources are obtained. By doing so, the  
20 optimum acceleration voltages  $V_a$  for the ion sources are determined, and selection of the ion source can be performed by the data processor 84.

Fig. 12 shows the operating procedure for obtaining the optimum voltage  $V_d$  applied to the electrostatic  
25 deflector for each of the ion sources when the acceleration voltage  $V_a$  for each of the ion sources is set to a constant value. The procedure is described below.

- (1) Each of the ion sources is brought in an operating state.
- (2) All the ion acceleration voltages  $V_a$  to the first, the second, the third ... ion sources are set to the  
5 grounding potential.
- (3) The voltage  $V_d$  applied to the electrostatic deflector is set to the grounding potential.
- (4) At a time point  $t_1$ , the acceleration voltage  $V_{a1}$  for the first ion source is applied.
- 10 (5) From time  $t_{11}$ , the voltage  $V_d$  applied to the electrostatic deflector is swept. Therein, it is sufficient to sweep over the range  $V_d \pm 10\%$  not from zero if there is data on the value  $V_d$  at the precedent measurement, which can save time. An amount of total ions or an ion current  
15 value of a specified ion is measured using the mass spectrometer 82 while sweeping.
- (6) A point at which the ion current value becomes maximum is the optimum value of the voltage  $V_{d1}$  applied to the electrostatic deflector. That is, a point in which the  
20 ions passed through the small through hole 73 becomes maximum can be obtained. The voltage  $V_{d1}$  applied to the electrostatic deflector at that time is stored in the data processor 84.
- (7) Similarly, the values  $V_{d2}$ ,  $V_{d3}$ , ... for the second,  
25 the third, ... ion sources are obtained. By doing so, the optimum voltages  $V_d$  applied to the electrostatic deflector for the ion sources are determined, and selection of the

ion source can be performed by the data processor 84.

Fig. 13 shows the operation procedure of switching the ion source. Here, description will be made below on an example of two ion sources.

5        At a time point, the first ion source 20 is selected. Initially, the operator instructs the data processor to select the first ion source 20. The data processor 84 transmits the stored ion acceleration voltage  $V_{a1}$ , the stored voltage  $V_{d1}$  applied to the electrostatic deflector and the switching instruction to the controller 85. The  
10       controller 85 transmits a set signal for  $V_{a1}$  a  $V_{a2}$  reset signal to the ion acceleration power supply 24 through a signal line 94. By doing so, the ion acceleration power supply 24 performs setting of  $V_{a1}$  and resetting of  $V_{a2}$   
15       through power supply lines 95, 96. The voltage  $V_{d1}$  applied to the electrostatic deflector 70 is transmitted to the electrostatic deflector power supply 74 from the controller 85 through a signal line 93 to set the electrodes 71, 72 through power supply lines 91, 92. As a result, only the  
20       ions produced in the first ion source 20 are accelerated and deflected to be mass analyzed. That is, the first ion source 20 is selected. After completion of selecting the ion source, an analysis is performed according to the procedure of the normal mass analysis, and data collection is  
25       performed by the data processor 84.

Further, selection of the second ion source 40 is similarly performed. That is, the voltage  $V_{a2}$  is turned on,



and the Val is turned off (the grounding potential).

Fig. 14 shows a second embodiment in accordance with  
5 the present invention.

In the first embodiment, the plurality of ion sources are provided with individual liquid chromatographs. In this case, the ion source including the LC can be switched together.

10 On the other hand, in the present embodiment, a sample component eluted from one LC is diverted by a branching tee 78 to be transferred to two ion sources. Further, in the present embodiment, an ESI is employed for the first ion source 20 and an APCI is employed for the  
15 second ion source 40, and the ion sources are switched depending on necessity.

In a case where a reversed-phase column is mounted on the LC, ionic and high polar chemical compounds are eluted in an early (small) period of holding time. On the other  
20 hand, in a late (large) period of holding time, hydrophobic chemical compounds are eluted. Among the LC/MS ion sources, the ESI can highly sensitively ionize the ionic and the high polar chemical compounds. On the other hand, the APCI can easily ionize the low polar and the medium polar  
25 chemical compounds. In taking use of these properties, the analyses are performed by using the ESI during early holding time and by switching to the APCI in late holding

time. By doing so, a sample containing components largely different in polarities can be analyzed by once of measurement.

As an application of the present embodiment,  
5 measurement may be performed by using the same kind of ion sources (for example, using two ESIs) and largely changing ionization conditions (ESI applied voltage, counter gas temperature, drift voltage and so on).

Further, the S/N ratio can be improved by operating  
10 the two ion sources at a time to increase an amount of ions introducing the mass spectrometer 82.

Furthermore, in a construction of mounting three ion sources, by employing an ESI for first ion source 20, an APCI for the second ion source 40 and an SSI for the third  
15 ion source, exchanging of the three ion sources can be easily performed by instantaneously switching the ion acceleration voltage  $V_a$ .

20 Fig. 15 is a schematic view showing a third embodiment. The construction of Fig. 15 is a so-called GC/MS in which gas chromatographs (hereinafter, referred to as GC) are connected to an MS, and an example in which two sets of GCs are connected to the MS.

25 A sample solution sampled by an auto-sampler 100 is injected through an injection port 102 of the GC 101. The sample solution is heated and evaporated there to be

introduced into a GC column 103. The sample separated into components through the GC column 103 is introduced into an ion source 104 disposed in a vacuum chamber evacuated by a turbo molecular pump 26. As the ion source 104, an electron  
5 ionization (EI) ion source, a chemical ionization (CI) ion source, or an ion source of the other type may be employed as far as ion sources used in a general MS. In a case of the EI, the sample molecules are ionized by receiving impact of thermal electrons emitted from a filament (not  
10 shown in the figure). In a case of CI, ions are produced by ion-molecule reaction. The produced ions are emitted from the ion source, and are incident to the electrostatic deflector 70.

Therein, in a case of performing analysis of the GC  
15 101, the incident ions from the ion source 104 are deflected and introduced into the mass spectrometer 82 placed inside the high vacuum chamber 80 evacuated by the turbo molecular pump 86 to be mass analyzed. The sample molecules introduced through the other GC 111 are ionized  
20 by the ion source 114.

The ion sources 104 and 114 are arranged radially at positions with respect to the small through hole 73 of the electrostatic deflector 70 as the center. The mass spectrometer 82 is arranged at a position perpendicular to  
25 the axis. In the case of GC/MS, the ion source is disposed in an independent vacuum chamber evacuated by a turbo molecular pump 26, which is different from in the case of

the LC/MS.

As shown by the present embodiment, in the GC/MS similarly in the LC/MS shown in the above-mentioned embodiment, switching of the ion source can be  
5 instantaneously performed only by controlling the voltages applied to the ion sources 23, 43.

Fig. 16 is a view showing a fourth embodiment. The  
10 construction of Fig. 16 is a example in which both of an LC and a GC are connected to an MS.

Components eluted from the LC 10 are ionized by the ion source 20 under atmospheric pressure, and introduced into the vacuum chamber evacuated by the turbo molecular  
15 pump 26 through the intermediate pressure chamber evacuated by the oil rotary pump 22. The ions are accelerated by the ion acceleration voltage  $V_{a1}$  applied to the ion acceleration electrode 23, and then are incident to the electrostatic deflector 70 to be deflected. The ions are  
20 further introduced into the vacuum chamber 80 evacuated by the turbo molecular pump 86 through the small through hole 73, and mass analyzed by the mass spectrometer 82.

The ion source for the CG 101 is arranged in the side opposite to the atmospheric pressure ion source 20 for the  
25 LC and the electrostatic deflector 70. Different from the atmospheric pressure ion source 20, the ion source 104 for the GC/MS is placed inside the same chamber, as the

electrostatic deflector 70 is placed, evacuated by the turbo molecular pump 26. The reason is that the ion source 104 for the GC is the electron ionization (EI) ion source which requires a vacuum as low as approximately  $10^{-1}$  Pa.

5        As shown by the present embodiment, the present invention can connect an LC and a GC to one MS, and switching of the ion source can be instantaneously performed only by controlling the voltages applied to the ion acceleration electrodes 23, 43. Further, both of the  
10 LC/MS measurement and the GC/MS measurement can be performed.

Fig. 17 shows an example of a mass analysis apparatus  
15 in which two plasma ion sources (induction coupling plasma (ICP) or microwave induction plasma (MIP)) used for qualitative and quantitative analysis of elements are connected to a MS.

Samples from sample atomizers 121, 131 are mixed with  
20 argon gas supplied from argon gas cylinders 120, 130, and supplied to plasma ion sources 124, 134. The argon is formed into plasmas 123, 133 by high frequency induction supplied to the induction coils 122, 132. Metallic elements in the argon are ionized in the high temperature plasma.  
25 The produced ions are conducted to the vacuum chamber evacuated by the turbo molecular pump 26 through the intermediate pressure chambers evacuated by oil rotary

pumps 22, 42. The ions introduced into the vacuum chamber are accelerated by ion acceleration voltage applied to the ion acceleration electrodes 23, 43, and then deflected by the electrostatic deflector 70.

5        In the present embodiment, the ions from the two plasma ion sources can be selectively introduced into the mass spectrometer 82 by switching the voltage applied to the ion acceleration electrodes 23, 43, as described in the above mentioned embodiment.

10        In the present embodiment, the two plasma ion sources 124, 134 are arranged at positions on an identical axis with respect to the electrostatic deflector 70 and perpendicular to the axis of the mass spectrometer 82. By the arrangement described above, light and neutral fine  
15 particles emitted from the plasma ion source can not enter into the mass spectrometer 82, and consequently it is possible to construct the ICP-MS which is of low noise and capable of instantaneously switching the two plasma ion sources.

20        Further, as the two plasma ion sources, two ICPs may be arranged, or one ICP and one MIP may be also arranged.

25        In the first to the fifth embodiments, it has been shown that an ion source can be freely selected depending on the combination of the ion acceleration voltage  $V_a$  and the electric field of the electrostatic deflector by

arranging the plurality of ion sources around the electrostatic deflector 70. As the sixth embodiment, description will be made on detailed timing of switching the plurality of ion sources.

5       The switching timing of ion sources in the present invention corresponds to the switching timing of the voltage applied to the ion acceleration electrodes 23, 43. In the present invention, switching of the voltage applied to the ion acceleration electrodes 23, 43 is performed in  
10       synchronism with the mass sweep period of the mass spectrometer 82. Selection of the ion source is performed by supplying the ion acceleration voltage  $V_a$  to the ion acceleration electrode of the ion source to be selected from the ion acceleration power supply 24 by control from  
15       the data processor 84 and the controller 85. By doing so, parallel measurements of the plurality of ion sources can be performed.

Fig. 18 is a chart showing the timing of switching the ion source by switching of the ion acceleration voltage  
20        $V_a$  and the timing of mass sweep period of the mass spectrometer 82 in a case of two ion sources. The abscissa of the chart indicates elapsing time.

According to Fig. 18, the first ion source is selected in the period between time points  $t_1$  to  $t_2$ . At  $t_1$ ,  
25       the controller 85 instructs the ion acceleration power supply 24 to switch the ion source. The ion acceleration power supply 24 turns on the ion acceleration voltage  $V_{a1}$

of the first ion source 20 and turns off the acceleration voltages of the other ion sources. The voltage  $V_d$  applied to the electrostatic deflector 70 is kept to be applied. By doing so, the first ion source is selected.

5        After a short waiting time, at a time point  $t_{11}$ , mass sweep from mass number of  $m_1$  to  $m_2$  of the mass spectrometer 82 is started. As the mass sweep is started, the data processor 84 measures ion current values together with mass numbers to acquire a mass spectrum. That is, the mass  
10    spectrum obtained by the mass sweep is the mass spectrum of the ions produced in the first ion source.

      As the mass sweep is completed at a time point  $t_2$ , the data processor 84 and the controller 85 instruct the ion acceleration power supply 24 to switch the ion  
15    acceleration voltage. By doing so, the second ion source is selected. Further, similarly, after a waiting time, mass sweep is started, and the data processor 84 collects a mass spectrum from the second ion source. By repeating this processing, mass spectrums for the first ion source are  
20    recorded in the odd-numbered mass sweeps, and mass spectrums for the second ion source are recorded in the even-numbered mass sweeps to complete a mass spectrum file on the memory unit of the data processor 84. That is, a collection of data as the "mass spectrum" shown in the  
25    lowermost portion of Fig. 18 is formed.

      Fig. 19 shows a chromatogram from the two ion sources collected by the timings of Fig. 18. Therein, the ordinate



indicates ion current value and the abscissa indicates time. The upper portion of Fig. 19 is a chromatogram by the first ion source, and the lower portion is a chromatogram by the second ion source. Since the data collection is alternatively performed from the two ion sources in synchronism with the mass sweep, the data is collected in the form shown by the thick lines in the data processor 84. That is, data collection is alternatively performed on the ions from the two ion sources in the time sharing ( $t_1$ ,  $t_2$ , ...,  $t_n$ ). After the data collection, the data processor 84 arranges the data and interpolates values between the data sections to reproduce the original mass chromatogram as shown in Fig. 20 and to output the result to a CRT or a printer.

The mass sweep of the mass spectrometer 82 can be performed in 0.1 second to 0.5 second for the range of mass number 20 to mass number 2000. In the case of Fig. 19, one period for LC measurement is twice of the mass sweep time. That is, data per one component (one LC) can be acquired with an interval of 0.2 second to 1 second.

In the case of the GC, eluting time per one component is as short as several seconds, but data acquisition of 0.2 second interval can sufficiently follow the change in chromatogram and can perform a quantitative analysis.

In the case of the LC, since eluting time of component is several tens seconds, measurement of one second period can sufficiently follow the change in

chromatogram.

In regard to the mass sweep, the so-called SIM (selected ion monitoring) method performing step-shaped sweep, not linear sweep, is widely used due to highly sensitive measurement. In this case, it is sufficient that the period of switching the ion source is made to agree with the period of the step sweep period, similarly to the case of Fig. 18. Further, it is also possible that the period of switching the ion source is made to differ from the period of the step sweep period.

Fig. 21 and Fig. 22 show examples of the SIM method in the case where the period of switching the ion source is made to differ from the period of the step sweep period.

In Fig. 21, switching of the ion source is performed at a high speed during one step of the step sweep of the mass spectrometer 82 (detection of ions for one mass number). In a case of using  $n$  units of ion sources, the period of switching the ion source becomes a value of multiplying  $1/n$  to the time of one step of mass number sweep.

That is, although the mass spectrometer 82 detects ions having a mass number  $m_1$  during the period from the time point  $t_1$  to the time point  $t_3$ , switching from the first ion source to the second ion source is performed at the time point  $t_2$  between  $t_1$  and  $t_3$ . Further, in the next period, the mass spectrometer 82 detects ions having a mass number  $m_2$  during the period from the time point  $t_3$  to the

time point  $t_5$ . Switching of the ion source is also performed at the time point  $t_4$  between  $t_3$  and  $t_5$ . By doing so, in the memory of the data processor 84, data coming from the first ion source is filed during the odd-numbered period, and data coming from the second ion source is filed during the even-numbered period. Furthermore, acquired data on quantities of ions for each mass number is recorded in order of  $m_1, m_2, \dots$ . The data processor 82 processes the data to output chromatograms to the CRT or the printer.

10        Another method is shown in Fig. 22. In the example of Fig. 22, switching of the ion source is performed every mass number step, but a plurality of mass number steps are swept during selecting one ion source.

In a case where ions having  $m$  different mass numbers are measured, letting measuring time per one mass number be  $t_d$ , the time of switching the ion source becomes the product of the both, that is,  $m \cdot t_d$ . Since the relationship between the switching of the ion source and data is controlled by the data processor 84 in the cases of Fig. 21 and Fig. 22, the acquired data can be post-processed to be output an independent chromatogram to the CRT or the like.

20        By performing operation of switching the ion source in the manner as described in the present embodiment, parallel measurements of a plurality of ion sources can be performed using one MS.

In the above-mentioned embodiments, it has been described that ions are directly introduced into the electrostatic deflector 70 from the ion acceleration electrode 23, but an electrostatic lens, a high frequency  
5 multipole (quadrupole, hexapole, octopole, ...) ion guide or the like may be inserted between the ion acceleration electrode 23 and the electrostatic deflector 70.

By arranging a high frequency multipole ion guide 87 between the ion acceleration electrode ~~23~~ and the  
10 electrostatic deflector 70, as shown in Fig. 23, the efficiency of ion transmission can be largely improved. The ions produced in the ion source 20 are accelerated by the ion acceleration voltage  $V_a$ , as described above. The region where the ions are accelerated is a region where the ions  
15 and the atmospheric molecules are introduced from atmosphere into the vacuum chamber. Therefore, pressure in the region is high and can not be in a high vacuum. The accelerated ions collide with the remaining gas molecules to lose their kinetic energy. Since acceleration and  
20 kinetic energy loss of the ions occur, deviation occurs in the kinetic energy of ions. This deviation in the kinetic energy spreads the ion beam inside the electrostatic deflector 70, as shown in Fig. 10. Thereby, part of the ions produced in the ion source 20 are lost. In order to  
25 recover the loss, the high frequency multipole ion guide 87 is used. The high frequency multipole ion guide 87 can converge the ions toward the central axis of the ion guide,

and can average (equalize) the velocity of the ions by collision between the remaining gas molecules and the ions. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the spread of the ion beam caused by deflection of the ions in the electrostatic deflector 70. That is, the ion beam can be deflected and  
5 can efficiently pass through the small through hole 73.

In the first to the seventh embodiments described above, selection of the ions is performed only by switching on/off the ion acceleration voltages. However, the ion beam  
10 may be blocked by intentionally shifting the combination of the ion acceleration voltage and the voltage applied to the electrostatic deflector, as described in the first embodiment.

Further, the ion beam may be blocked by placing an  
15 ion deflector between the ion acceleration electrode and the electrostatic deflector 70, and keeping the ion deflector in the grounding potential during normal state so as to not affect the ion beam, and applying a deflection voltage to the ion deflector in order to block the ion beam  
20 when the ion beam is required to be blocked.

Furthermore, the ion beam may be blocked by placing an Einzel lens instead of the ion deflector, and controlling an voltage to the Einzel lens.

25

In the embodiments described above, the ions are deflected by the electrostatic deflector 70. However, the

present invention can be realized by using a quadrupole deflector.

Fig. 24 is a schematic view showing the embodiment of an LC/MS apparatus. The configuration is the same as that of the first embodiment except for using the quadrupole deflector 81 as the ion deflecting means.

The ions produced in the first ion source 20 are introduced into the vacuum chamber 80 evacuated by the vacuum pump 86. The ions are deflected in 90 degrees by the quadrupole deflector 81, and conducted to the mass spectrometer 82 to be analyzed. The ions are detected by the detector 83, and the mass spectrum or the mass chromatogram is calculated in the data processor 84.

Similarly, the ions produced in the second ion source 40 are deflected in 90 degrees by the quadrupole deflector 81, and conducted to the mass spectrometer 82 to be analyzed.

In order to connect the two LC to the one MS in this embodiment, one of the most important components is the above-mentioned quadrupole deflector 81. The atmospheric pressure ion sources of the LC are respectively arranged on the two surfaces opposite to the quadrupole deflector 81, as shown in Fig. 24. The ions incident from each of the surface of the quadrupole deflector 81 are deflected by the quadrupole electric field inside the quadrupole deflector 81, and only the ions from one of the ion sources are selectively introduced into the mass spectrometer. the ions

from the other of the ion sources are deflected in the direction opposite to the mass spectrometer 82 to be trapped to an ion trap 28, and can not enter into the mass spectrometer 82. Selection of ions to be introduced is performed by changing a voltage applied to the four electrodes of the quadrupole deflector 81. Fig. 25 is a schematic view of the quadrupole deflector 81 of Fig. 24. The quadrupole deflector 81 is assembled by arranging four electrodes formed by dividing one circular column or one circular cylinder into quarters so that the arc portions face one another. The cut side surfaces of the divided quarters are faced outward to form a quadrangular prism. The four electrodes are assembled inside a quadrangular cylinder (not shown) through insulators. Pairs of electrodes are defined that one pair is formed by the electrodes 81a and 81c opposite to each other among the four electrodes, and the other pair is formed by the electrodes 81b and 81d opposite to each other. A direct current voltage is applied between the two pairs of electrodes. The ions are introduced through the gap between the electrodes in the side surface side (the X-Y plane) and not from the longitudinal (the Z direction) of the quadrupole deflector. For example, in a case where a positive ion beam 88 enters through the gap between the electrodes in the side surface side (the X-Y plane), and a negative voltage is applied to the electrodes 81a, 81c, and a positive voltage is applied to the electrodes 81b, 81d,

the ions are deflected in 90 degrees to go out through the gap between the electrodes 81b and 81c of the quadrupole deflector 81, that is, to go out to the external along the X-axis direction 89. As described above, the quadrupole  
5 deflector 81 can easily deflect the ions in 90 degrees.

Fig. 26 and Fig. 27 show the operative function of the quadrupole deflector 81.

Fig. 26 shows a case where the ions produced in the first ion source 20 are introduced into the mass spectrometer 82. The ions produced in each of the ion  
10 sources are accelerated by an acceleration voltage " $A$ "  $V$  and incident to the quadrupole deflector 81. At that time, a direct current voltage of " $-a \cdot A$ " is applied to the electrodes 81a, 81c. On the other hand, a direct current  
15 voltage of " $+b \cdot A$ " is applied to the electrodes 81b, 81d. As a result, a quadrupole electrostatic field is formed inside the quadrupole deflector 81. Therefore, the ions from the first ion source 20 are deflected in 90 degrees to be conducted to the mass spectrometer 82. At that time, the  
20 ions from the second ion source 40 are incident to the quadrupole electrode through the gap between the electrodes 81a and 81b, and the incident ions are deflected as shown by the dashed line to be trapped by the ion trap 28 and are not incident to the mass spectrometer 82.

25 The ion trap 28 is a cylindrical metallic container which traps incident ions and also traps secondary ions produced by collision of the incident ions. By providing



the ion trap 28, ions and electrons scattering inside the vacuum chamber 27 can be eliminated, and an amount of noise can be reduced, and consequently highly accurate analysis can be performed. Further, by connecting a direct current  
 5 amplifier (not shown) to the ion trap 28, the ion current may be measured. It is preferable that the ion trap 28 is constructed so as to be detached and cleaned when the ion trap 28 is contaminated due to a long time measurement.

Fig. 27 shows a case where the ions produced in the  
 10 second ion source 40 are introduced into the mass spectrometer 82. In this case, a voltage of  $+b \cdot A$  is applied to the electrodes 81a, 81c. On the other hand, a voltage of  $-a \cdot A$  is applied to the electrodes 81b, 81d. That is, this application of the voltage is inverse to that  
 15 of Fig. 26. As a result, the ions produced in the second atmospheric pressure ion source 40 are deflected in 90 degrees, as shown by the solid line, by the electric field of the quadrupole deflector 81 to be introduced into the mass spectrometer 82. On the other hand, the ions  
 20 introduced into the quadrupole electrode 81 from the first ion source 20 travel along the path shown by the dashed line, and are not introduced into the mass spectrometer 82.

As described above, it is possible to select one ion source between two ion sources in operation at a time by  
 25 switching the voltages applied to the four electrodes composing the quadrupole deflector 81. Actually, the voltages applied to the electrodes are approximately  $(a =)$

-0.45 V and (b =) +0.6 V. Since the ion acceleration voltage A in the quadrupole mass analyzer is approximately 20 V, the voltages applied to the electrodes of the quadrupole deflector 81 are approximately -9 V and +12 V.

5        The timing of switching the ion source in the present embodiment can be performed in synchronism with the period of the mass sweep of the mass spectrometer 82, similarly to the above-mentioned embodiments using the electrostatic deflector using the flat plate electrodes. Further, of  
10    course, the present embodiment can perform measurement by the SIM method shown in Fig. 21 and Fig. 22.

         Furthermore, the quadrupole deflector 81 used in the present embodiment can be similarly applied to the apparatus of combining the CG/MS and the plasma ionization  
15    MS shown in Fig. 15 to Fig. 17.

         Fig. 28 shows a ninth embodiment. The present embodiment newly comprises a third ion source 60 instead of  
20    the ion trap 28 which the eighth embodiment comprises. The point that the quadrupole deflector is used is not changed from the eighth embodiment.

         Fig. 29 shows the method of selectively introducing ions from the third ion source 60 into the mass  
25    spectrometer 82. In this case, all the four electrodes 81a, 81b, 81c, 81d composing the quadrupole deflector 81 are set to the same voltage (for example, the grounding potential).

The ions produced in the third ion source 60 travel straight as shown by the solid line to enter the mass spectrometer 82. Since the ions produced in the first and the second ion sources 20, 40 also travel straight (dashed line), the ions are not introduced into the mass spectrometer 82.

In a case where the ions produced in the first and the second ion sources 20, 40 are introduced into the mass spectrometer 82, control similar to in the eighth embodiment is performed.

Fig. 30 shows a further detailed example of the present embodiment. This is an example in which two atmospheric pressure ion sources 20, 40 for LC and one EI ion source 104 for GC are arranged to one MS.

The present embodiment can instantaneously select an ionized sample from ionized samples from the first LC 10, the second LC and the GC 101 by switching voltages applied to the quadrupole deflector 81 to introduce the selected ionized sample into the mass spectrometer 82.

In the example of Fig. 30, the GC ion source 104 is arranged on the same axis as the mass spectrometer 82. On the other hand, the LC atmospheric pressure ion sources 20, 40 are arranged perpendicularly to the axis of the mass spectrometer 82. The reason is that there are advantages as described below. The ion sources 20, 40 of the LC/MS emit liquid droplets and neutral fine particles in addition to ions because the ion sources 20, 40 are atmospheric

pressure ion sources. The neutral fine particles and so on are detected as noise when they are introduced into the mass spectrometer 82. Further, even if the neutral fine particles and so on enter into the quadrupole deflector 81, the neutral fine particles and so on travel straight and enter into the detector to cause noise because they are not deflected by the quadrupole deflector 81. Therefore, the arrangement as shown in Fig. 30 can prevent the neutral fine particles and so on emitted from the ion sources 20, 40 from entering into the mass spectrometer 82. By doing so, the noise on a mass spectrum can be reduced.

On the other hand, the EI of the GC/MS or the CI ion source 104 does not produce any neutral fine particles and so on because it ionizes gas in the vacuum, which is different from the atmospheric pressure ion source of the LC/MS. Therefore, there is no problem even if the EI of the GC/MS or the CI ion source 104 is arranged at a position where the neutral fine particles travel straight through the quadrupole deflector 81 and can not be removed.

The configuration of the present embodiment has a disadvantage in that the accuracy of measurement is lower than that of the configurations of the aforementioned embodiments due to the effect of ions not conducted to the mass spectrometer 82. However, the present embodiment has an advantage that measurement of higher throughput can be performed by additionally providing the ion source.

Furthermore, by the configuration as shown in Fig. 30,

the GC/MS and The LC/MS are realized at a time, and accordingly the efficiency of analysis requiring the both methods can be largely increased.

5 The LC ion source 20 or 40 may be replaced by a plasma ion source. By the configuration, measurement using the plasma ionization MS becomes possible in addition to the measurement using the GC/MS and the LC/MS.

10 In the present embodiment, the three ion sources can be switched and used by arranging the three ion sources around the quadrupole deflector 81 and controlling the voltages applied to the electrodes of the quadrupole deflector 81. However, in this case, there occurs a problem that the ion source not selected is contaminated by ions emitted from the other ion source. In such a case, if the  
15 ion acceleration voltage applied to the ion sources other than the ion source (the ion source selected) emitting the ions being mass analyzed is blocked, ions are not emitted from the ion sources and accordingly the other ion sources are not contaminated.

20

As having been described above, in the present invention, the various kinds of a plurality of ion sources are connected to one MS, and measurements can be performed using the ion sources at a time. Therefore, according to  
25 the present invention, measurements of the LC/MS, the GC/MS and the plasma ionization MS are performed using one MS at a time.

Switching of the ion source in the present invention can be widely applied to a quadrupole mass analyzer, an ion trap mass analyzer, a magnetic field type mass analyzer, a time-of-flight mass analyzer and the like.

5 Further, most kinds of the ion sources already used for mass spectrometers can be used for the present invention. That is, in addition to the ESI, the APCI, the EI, the CI, the ICP and the MIP, the laser ionization ion source, the FAB ion source, the secondary ionization (SIMS)  
10 ion source (all of these three ion sources are operated under a high vacuum), the glow discharge ion source and so on are widely used in the field of mass analysis. Some of these ion sources applicable to the present invention are operated under atmospheric pressure, and the others are  
15 operated under a high vacuum. All of them can be used in combination by the methods described above.

According to the present invention, in an LC/MS, a GC/MS, a plasma ionization MS or the like which comprises a plurality of ion sources, it is possible to perform mass  
20 analysis while the plurality of ion sources are being operated. Further, in the present invention, since ions introduced into the mass spectrometer can be easily and speedily switched by switching voltage applied to the ion acceleration electrode or the quadrupole deflector  
25 regardless of operation of the ion sources, the capacity of processing samples per unit time can be largely increased and accordingly an apparatus having a high throughput can

be obtained.

Further, since analyses of a plurality of ion sources can be performed by one mass spectrometer, the apparatus can be made small in size and low in cost.

## CLAIMS:

1. A mass analysis apparatus for performing mass analysis by introducing ions produced in an ion source into a mass spectrometer, which comprises:
  - 5 a plurality of ion sources; and
  - a deflecting means for deflecting ions from at least one ion source among said plurality of ion sources so that the ions travel toward said mass spectrometer by an electrostatic field.
- 10 2. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 1, wherein  
said deflecting means is an electrostatic deflector which is composed of two flat plate electrodes.
- 15 3. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 2, wherein  
each of said ion sources comprises an ion acceleration electrode; and
- 20 ions from an arbitrary ion source among said ion sources are introduced into said electrostatic deflector by controlling a voltage applied to said ion acceleration electrode.
- 25 4. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 3, which comprises  
an ion guide for focusing an ion beam between said



ion acceleration electrode and said electrostatic deflector.

5. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 2,  
wherein

5        said two flat plate electrodes of said electrostatic  
deflector are arranged in parallel to each other and on an  
axis along which the ion beam is introduced into said mass  
spectrometer,

      each of said plurality of ion sources being arranged  
10 at a position where the ion beam can be introduced between  
said flat plate electrodes arranged in parallel to each  
other,

      an arrangement plane formed by said electrostatic  
deflector and said plurality of ion sources being arranged  
15 so as to intersect at right angle with an axis connecting  
between said mass spectrometer and said electrostatic  
deflector.

6. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 5,  
20 wherein

      said flat plate electrode arranged in the side of  
said mass spectrometer has a small through hole which the  
deflected ions pass through.

25 7. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 1,  
wherein

      said deflecting means is a quadrupole deflector which

is composed of four electrodes.

8. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 7, wherein

5       said quadrupole deflector selectively introduces ions of one of said ion sources into the mass spectrometer by switching voltage applied to each of said electrodes.

9. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 7, which  
10 comprises

      an ion trap portion for trapping incident ions, wherein

      said mass spectrometer, said ion trapping portion and said quadrupole deflector are arranged on a single axis.

15

10. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 9, wherein

      said quadrupole deflector and said two ion sources are arranged on a single axis, and

20

      the arrangement axis formed by said quadrupole deflector and said two ion sources is arranged so as to intersect at a center of said quadrupole deflector at right angle with an arrangement axis including said mass spectrometer and said ion trapping portion.

25

11. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 7, wherein

said mass spectrometer, said quadrupole deflector and one of said ion sources are arranged on a single axis, and

said quadrupole deflector and said two ion sources are arranged on a single axis, the arrangement axis formed  
5 by said quadrupole deflector and said two ion sources being arranged so as to intersect at a center of said quadrupole deflector at right angle with an arrangement axis including said mass spectrometer and arbitrary one of said ion sources.

10

12. A mass analysis apparatus comprising a plurality of ion sources for ionizing a sample to be analyzed; a mass spectrometer for performing mass analysis of the ions; and an electrostatic deflector composed of two flat plate  
15 electrodes or a quadrupole deflector composed of four electrodes, said deflector selectively introducing the ions from said plurality of ion sources into said mass spectrometer, wherein

said plurality of ion sources are any of an  
20 electrospray ion source, an atmospheric pressure chemical ionization ion source, a coupling induction plasma ion source, a microwave induction ion source, an electron ionization ion source, a chemical ionization ion source, a laser ionization ion source, an FAB ion source, a secondary  
25 ionization (SIMS) ion source and a glow discharge ion source.

13. A mass analysis apparatus comprising a first chamber containing an ion source producing ions of a sample to be analyzed; and a second chamber containing a mass spectrometer, the ions produced in said first chamber being  
5 introduced into said second chamber to be mass analyzed, which comprises

a third chamber containing a deflecting means for deflecting the ions from said ion source so as to travel toward said mass spectrometer, said third chamber being  
10 disposed between said first chamber and said second chamber, wherein

at least two of said first chambers are connected to said third chamber.

15 14. A mass analysis apparatus according to claim 13, wherein

said first chamber connected to said second chamber is arranged on an axis perpendicular to an axis connecting said second chamber and said third chamber.

20

15. A method for mass analysis using a mass analysis apparatus comprising an electrostatic deflector composed of two flat plate electrodes; a plurality of ion sources, each of said ion sources being arranged at a position where ions  
25 can be introduced between the electrodes of said electrostatic deflector; ion acceleration electrodes individually arranged to said ion sources, said ion

acceleration electrode accelerating the ions from the ion source; and a mass spectrometer for mass-separating the ions from said ion source, measurement being performed by selectively introducing the ions from said plurality of ion sources into said mass spectrometer, wherein

a voltage for accelerating ions is applied to the ion acceleration electrode corresponding to the ion source producing the ions to be introduced into said mass spectrometer.

10

16. A method for mass analysis according to claim 15, wherein

switching of the ion source producing the ions to be introduced into said mass spectrometer is performed in synchronism with a period of mass sweeping of said mass spectrometer.

15

17. A method for mass analysis according to claim 15, wherein

switching operation of said ion source is performed while said mass spectrometer is measuring an ion current to an arbitrary mass number.

20

18. A method for mass analysis according to claim 15, wherein

25

mass sweeping of a plurality of mass numbers is performed stepwise while the ions from a specified ion

source are being introduced into said mass spectrometer.

19. A method for mass analysis using a mass analysis apparatus comprising a quadrupole deflector composed of  
5 four electrode members; a plurality of ion sources, each of said ion sources being arranged at a position where ions can be introduced into a gap between the electrode members of said quadrupole deflector; and a mass spectrometer for mass-separating the ions from said ion source, measurement  
10 being performed by selectively introducing the ions from said plurality of ion sources into said mass spectrometer, the method comprising:

a first step in which a first pair composed of two electrode members of said quadrupole deflector opposite to  
15 each other is set to a high voltage and a second pair composed of the other two electrode members is set to a voltage lower than the voltage of said first pair; and

a second step in which said first pair is set to a voltage higher than the voltage of said second pair.

20

20. A method for mass analysis according to claim 19, wherein

said first step and said second step are continuously switched, and

25 a period of switching between said steps is performed in synchronism with a period of mass sweeping of said mass spectrometer.

21. A method for mass analysis according to claim 19, wherein

switching between said first step and said second  
5 step is performed while said mass spectrometer is measuring  
an ion current to an arbitrary mass number.

22. A method for mass analysis according to claim 19, which further comprises

10 a third step in which all the four electrodes of said  
quadrupole deflector are set to an equal voltage.

23. A method for mass analysis according to any one of  
claim 15 and claim 19, wherein

15 said plurality of ion sources emit ions to said  
electrostatic deflector or said quadrupole deflector during  
the same period.

24. A method for mass analysis using a mass analysis  
20 apparatus comprising an electrostatic deflector composed of  
two flat plate electrodes, at least one of said two flat  
plate electrodes having a small through hole for allowing  
ions to pass through; a plurality of ion sources, each of  
said ion sources being arranged at a position where ions  
25 can be introduced between the electrodes of said  
electrostatic deflector; ion acceleration electrodes  
individually arranged to said ion sources, said ion

acceleration electrode accelerating the ions from the ion source; and a mass spectrometer for mass-separating the ions from said ion source, measurement being performed by selectively introducing the ions from said plurality of ion  
5 sources into said mass spectrometer, wherein

voltages are applied to each of said ion acceleration electrodes and said electrostatic deflector so as to guide the ions to the small through hole of said electrostatic deflector, and

10 when the ion source producing ions to be measured is selected, a voltage applied to said ion acceleration electrode of the ion source producing ions not to be measured is changed.

15 25. A method for mass analysis using a mass analysis apparatus comprising an electrostatic deflector composed of two flat plate electrodes, at least one of said two flat plate electrodes having a small through hole for allowing ions to pass through; a plurality of ion sources, each of  
20 said ion sources being arranged at a position where ions can be introduced between the electrodes of said electrostatic deflector; ion acceleration electrodes individually arranged to said ion sources, said ion acceleration electrode accelerating the ions from the ion  
25 source; and a mass spectrometer for mass-separating the ions from said ion source, measurement being performed by selectively introducing the ions from said plurality of ion



sources into said mass spectrometer, wherein

different voltages are individually applied to said ion acceleration electrodes, and

when the ion source producing ions to be measured is  
5 selected, a voltage applied to said electrostatic deflector is changed so that the ions from said selected ion source are introduced into the small through hole of said electrostatic deflector.

10 26. A method of setting voltages applied to ion acceleration electrodes and an electrostatic deflector in a mass analysis apparatus which comprises said electrostatic deflector composed of two flat plate electrodes, at least one of said two flat plate electrodes having a small  
15 through hole for allowing ions to pass through; a plurality of ion sources, each of said ion sources being arranged at a position where ions can be introduced between the electrodes of said electrostatic deflector; said ion acceleration electrodes individually arranged to said ion  
20 sources, said ion acceleration electrode accelerating the ions from the ion source; and a mass spectrometer for mass-separating the ions from said ion source, in order to guide ions from said ion source to said small through hole, the method comprises the steps of:

25 fixing a voltage applied to said electrostatic deflector;

setting voltage applied to the ion acceleration

electrodes corresponding to the ion sources other than the ion source to be set to a grounding voltage, and sweeping voltage applied to the ion acceleration electrode corresponding to the ion source to be set; and

5       determining an applied voltage when an ion current becomes maximum as a voltage which is to be applied to the swept ion acceleration electrode.

27. A method of setting voltages applied to ion  
10 acceleration electrodes and an electrostatic deflector in a mass analysis apparatus which comprises said electrostatic deflector composed of two flat plate electrodes, at least one of said two flat plate electrodes having a small through hole for allowing ions to pass through; a plurality  
15 of ion sources, each of said ion sources being arranged at a position where ions can be introduced between the electrodes of said electrostatic deflector; said ion acceleration electrodes individually arranged to said ion sources, said ion acceleration electrode accelerating the  
20 ions from the ion source; and a mass spectrometer for mass-separating the ions from said ion source, in order to guide ions from said ion source to said small through hole, the method comprises the steps of:

fixing a voltage applied to the ion acceleration  
25 electrode corresponding to the ion source to be set;

setting voltages applied to ion acceleration electrodes corresponding to the ion sources other than the

ion source to be set to a grounding voltage, and sweeping voltage applied to said electrostatic deflector; and

determining an applied voltage when an ion current becomes maximum as a voltage which is to be applied to the  
5 electrostatic deflector corresponding to the ion source to be set.



Application No: GB 0009094.4  
Claims searched: all

Examiner: Martyn Dixon  
Date of search: 17 August 2000

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## Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.R): H1D (DHBB,DMAA,DME,DMG,DMH)

Int Cl (Ed.7): H01J (49/00,49/02,49/04,49/06,49/10,49/20,49/22,49/26)

Other: Online: EPODOC,WPI,JAPIO

## Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
X	GB 2315592 A (Bruker-Franzen) see figs 1-4,6,8	1,7,12,13
X	US 4808819 A (Hitachi) see electrode device 29 and ion sources 3,12 in fig 4	1,2,12
X	US 3831026 A (Powers) see fig 5	1,2,12
X	US 3796872 A (AEI) see fig 2	1,13
X	JP 060215729 A (Hitachi) see abstract	1
X	Patent Abstracts of Japan [E35], vol 2, no 68 & JP530033689A (Hitachi)	1,2,12

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